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GRUNDY,



MAYOR.



# Annual Reports

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

(Dr. J. R. S. PARK)

AND THE

Borough Sanitary Inspector

(G. H. TAYLOR, F.I.H.)

FOR THE YEAR 1925.

DUKINFIELD :

N. T. Ashton & Co., 121, King Street.



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FOR THE YEAR 1925.

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N. T. Ashton & Co., 121, King Street.

# HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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*Chairman :*

ALDERMAN BOWN.

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THE MAYOR Councillor A. E. GRUNDY

ALDERMAN BANCROFT

ALDERMAN JACKSON

Councillor A. ASHTON

Councillor F. D. ASHTON

Councillor BRICE

Councillor BROWN

Councillor CLARKSON

Councillor CLAYTON

Councillor COPE

Councillor DICKINSON

Councillor GARFORTH

Councillor GREENHALGH

Councillor LEES, *Deputy Chairman*

Councillor MILLER

Councillor SAXON

Councillor TAYLOR

Councillor UNDERWOOD

# REPORT.

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HEALTH OFFICE,

DUKINFIELD,

18TH MARCH, 1925.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

I beg to submit for your information my Thirty-Fourth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of the Borough of Dukinfield during the year 1925. The Report includes the usual Tabular Statements of Births, Sickness, and Mortality occurring in the town during this period.

## ALTERATIONS IN THE CONTENTS OF ANNUAL REPORTS.

I am directed by the Ministry of Health that in future (in order to effect a reduction both in the time required by Medical Officers of Health for preparing the Reports, and in the cost of printing them), Annual Reports of a full and detailed character—referred to in their Circular as SURVEY REPORTS—will normally be required at intervals of not more than five years

The Annual Report for 1925 will accordingly be a SURVEY REPORT, and of a full and comprehensive character.



## HOUSE ACCOMMODATION.

The house accommodation, owing to the scarcity of new buildings in recent years, is not sufficient. A complete survey of the town is being taken in regard to the housing conditions. Already two Wards have been completed, and a full report will be presented shortly to the Health Committee. The information to hand shows that Dukinfield, like other industrial towns, is considerably overcrowded. To meet the requirements a large number of houses will have to be built. Of a total of 4,814 houses, *all are occupied, including even a few which have been condemned*, where a closing order could not be carried out as there was no alternative accommodation. Twenty houses have been built during the year by the Corporation, under the Government Subsidy Scheme, and all are sold. It has been agreed to accept the purchase price by instalments, and the amount lent to be secured by a mortgage on the premises, instalments to be payable as stated hereunder; the purchase price being £650, less subsidy £100, making a net cost of £550. These houses were designed and supervised by an architect specially appointed for this work by the Corporation:—

Amount of Advance.	Requiring Deposit of		Weekly charge to relieve advance where repaid in			
			15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	30 years.
£	£		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
500	... 50	...	18 6	... 15 5	... 13 8	... 12 6
510	... 40	...	18 11	... 15 9	... 13 11	... 12 9
520	... 30	...	19 3	... 16 0	... 14 2	... 13 0
530	... 20	...	19 8	... 16 4	... 14 6	... 13 3
540	... 10	...	20 0	... 16 8	... 14 9	... 13 6

It has also been resolved that an application be made to the Ministry of Health to borrow an amount not exceeding £9,000. for the purpose of erecting 20 other houses in Combermere Street, Spencer Street, and Telland. These houses are to be built under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1924. The approximate rent will be 12s. 4d. for houses having three bedrooms, and 8s. 7d. for those with two bedrooms. Each house will be provided with a bath.

It is surprising that there should be so large a number of families still huddled together in rooms, and I can only account for it by supposing that, in many cases, these people are

ignorant of the fact that the Government, through the local authorities, is prepared to advance to those wishing to build their own houses, as much as £90 out of every £100 required for that purpose, provided that the house and land do not exceed £1,500 in value. This loan, which is repayable with interest at  $5\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., in weekly, monthly, or quarterly instalments, spread over a number of years, would in any case not exceed the exorbitant rents now being paid for two or three rooms only, and would provide the additional satisfaction of knowing that each payment brings the house nearer one's own property. How long this offer will remain open it is difficult to say, but never before has it been possible to build one's own house under similar conditions.

Two houses only have been built during the past year by private owners.

In every case the drains are tested by the Surveyor, and supervision is taken by him as regards structure and fitness for habitation.

No action has been taken under the "Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1900," as there are no common lodging houses in the district, but much work has been done under the "Town Planning Act," for details of which see Inspector's Report appended.

In my opinion the Health Committee should be in close touch with the carrying out of the Housing Problem, because (1) the officials are in intimate association with houses and property; (2) the Health Committee is active and energetic.

#### POPULATION, &c.

The question of population is always interesting, as, on several occasions the population of the town has been over-estimated, only to find out our mistake at the census. Our estimated population is 20,000, the census returns for 1911 being 19,426, and for 1921, 19,493.

Dukinfield—a Local Board District in 1857, and Urban District Council in 1895—was incorporated in 1899, and consists of three Wards—Central, East, and West.

My calculations have been based on a population of 20,000.

CENTRAL WARD, 6,904; EAST WARD, 7,344; WEST WARD, 5,752. At the census of 1901 the returns showed a population of 18,929. In the 1921 returns were as below:—

	In- habited	Houses Unin- habited	Build'g	Total	Population Males	Females
Dukinfield.						
Municipal Borough	4,766	278	10	19,493	9,126	10,367
West Ward .....	1,373	118		5,587	2,656	2,931
Central Ward .....	1,644	59		6,826	3,172	3,654
East Ward .....	1,749	101		7,080	3,298	3,782

The above so-called uninhabited houses were lock-up shops.

In December, 1925, the following was the number of inhabited and empty houses in the Borough:—

	<i>Number of Houses.</i>		
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>Empty.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Central Ward ...	1651	0	1651
East Ward .....	1790	0	1790
West Ward .....	1372	2	1374
Total ...	4813	2	4815

If we compare this with the years from 1906 we find:—

	<i>Number of Houses.</i>		
	<i>Inhabited.</i>	<i>Empty.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1906 .....	4464	126	4590
1907 .....	4513	76	4589
1908 .....	4594	80	4674
1909 .....	4592	84	4676
1910 .....	4599	88	4687
1911 .....	4655	60	4715
1912 .....	4680	82	4762
1913 .....	4690	67	4757
1914 .....	4730	34	4764
1915 .....	4694	65	4759
1919 .....	4762	7	4769
1920 .....	4767	7	4774
1921 .....	4767	7	4774
1922 .....	4772	5	4777
1923 .....	4786	5	4791
1924 .....	4789	4	4793
1925 .....	4813	2	4815

The population as at the Census of 1901 was 4.48 per occupied house, and 4.19 in 1911. Taking the figure of 1921, *i.e.*, 4.15 per inhabited house, the population for 1922 would be as follows:—

	POPULATION.						
	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914
Central .....	7335	7257	7177	6854	6829	6800	6967
East .....	7361	7420	7504	7152	7160	7193	7246
West .....	5895	5895	5923	5496	5818	5855	5876
Total ...	20591	20572	20604	19502	19807	19848	20119



	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922
Central ...	6812	...	...	...	6900	6905	6826	6839
East .....	7248	...	...	...	7303	7345	7080	7266
West .....	5616	...	...	...	5748	5753	5587	5587
Total ...	19676	...	...	...	19951	20003	19493	19692
				1923	1924	1925		
Central .....				...	...	7001		
East .....				...	...	7428		
West .....				...	...	5693		
				19821	19834	20122		

The population as estimated by the County M.O.H. is 19,810.

The Urban Sanitary District contains an area of 1,405 acres, and shows a mean destiny of 14.2 per acre.

From information kindly supplied by Mr. Weild, the Education Secretary, the number of children on the books at the various Schools in the town decreased year after year from 1901 to 1906 from 3,564 to 3,171; and for the first time in 1907 there was a slight increase on the previous year, which was maintained in 1908. This is a question which, of course, affects the population, and is in turn affected by the diminishing Birth Rate in Dukinfield as in the rest of the country. In 1909 the number of children attending school showed a decrease of 74 on the previous year, a further decrease of 59 in 1910, of 74 in 1911, and of 384 in the ten years 1901 to 1911. However, 1912 showed a slight increase of 48, 1913, a decrease of 38, and 1914 an increase of 23. In 1920 the figures were 3,385, the highest since the year 1908. In 1921 there was a slight drop to 3,371, and a further drop of 79 in 1922. In 1925 there is a decrease of 19 in December, and an increase of 42 in June.

## DUKINFIELD BOROUGH EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

### NUMBER OF CHILDREN ON THE BOOKS.

	<i>December.</i>				<i>June.</i>		
	<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>		<i>Infants.</i>	<i>Mixed.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
1907...	979	2382	3361	...	1123	2258	3373
1908...	1009	2378	3387	...	1099	2263	3362
1909...	1047	2266	3313	...	1116	2177	3293
1910...	1052	2202	3254	...	1235	2053	3288
1911...	1075	2105	3180	...	1209	2017	3226
1912...	1102	2126	3228	...	1267	1969	3236
1913...	1050	2140	3190	...	1185	1995	3180
1914...	1093	2120	3213	...	1165	1956	3121
1915...	1052	2113	3165	...	1202	1941	3143
1919...	1072	2271	3343	...	1189	2063	3252

1920...	1076	2309	3385	...	1188	2144	3332
1921...	1018	2353	3371	...	1154	2203	3357
1922...	927	2365	3292	...	1081	2166	3247
1925...	1004	2260	3273	...	1093	2196	3289

Owing to prevalence of Measles, Smallpox, and Chickenpox during January and February, the attendance was slightly affected.

#### RATEABLE VALUE.

The Rateable Value for 1925 is £90,224, which is equal to a penny rate of £376.

#### POOR LAW RELIEF.

The amount for 1925 was £3,889.

Sixty-seven men, 59 women, and 23 children, a total of 149, were admitted to the Poor Law Hospital during the year.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. Geo. H. Radden, A.M.I.C.E., the Water Engineer to the Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, Dukinfield and District Waterworks, for the following information:—

The domestic water in Dukinfield is excellent in quality and abundant in quantity.

During the summer of the year under review there was no shortage.

Dukinfield is a joint owner along with the Boroughs of Ashton-under-Lyne, Stalybridge, and Mossley, and the Urban District Councils of Hurst and Audenshaw, in the works constructed in the Swineshaw Valley, which is situated on the confines of Lancashire, Yorkshire, and Cheshire, and the Greenfield and Chew Valleys which are entirely in Yorkshire, which works maintain an abundant supply to the Valley of the Tame, lying between Diggle, Delph, and the Dukinfield boundary.

The total capacity of the reservoirs owned by the Joint Committee is nearly 1,100 million gallons.

The water taken from upland gathering grounds of a total area of some 3,300 acres is stored in seven impounding reservoirs

in the valleys, and afterwards, before being distributed for consumption, is very efficiently filtered through two mechanical filtering installations.

Although the character of the water is soft, yet by the treatment of the mechanical filtration it is rendered perfectly safe for use, and has no action whatsoever on lead pipe.

The water to the Dukinfield district is derived entirely from the Swineshaw Valley. It is brought by means of a 12-in. main through Stalybridge to the Borough, and is supplied direct to a portion of the district, and to the other portions through the existing high level reservoirs which originally belonged to the Dukinfield Waterworks Company.

The quantity of water distributed for domestic and trade supply during the year 1925 in Dukinfield amounted to 186 million gallons, while an additional 26 million gallons was supplied as waste water to certain consumers.

All the Reservoirs, Filters, and Works are in an efficient state of repair, and the quality of water has been maintained at a high standard of purity, and the amount available for distribution has been sufficient for requirements.

The following table gives particulars of the gathering grounds, the reservoirs controlling same and the storage capacity of each reservoir:—

CATCHMENT AREAS, RESERVOIRS, AND STORAGE CAPACITY.

Name of Reservoir	Gathering Ground	Top Water level above ordnance datum	Max. depth when full	Capacity when full	Area of top water	Holding Capacity per acre of top water
<i>Impounding Reservoirs.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Feet.</i>	<i>Fect.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>	<i>Acres.</i>	<i>Gallons.</i>
†Chew Valley ...	1,730	1,600	72	206,000,000	39.000	5,282,000
Hr. Swinshaw...	1,300	957	53	168,908,000	26.176	10,000,000
Lr. Swinshaw...		871	33	55,500,000	12.798	
Brushes .....		649	44	52,165,000	8.068	6,472,000
†Walker Wood...		588	61	202,084,000	27.027	7,477,000
Greenfield .....	1,170	892	62	101,686,000	12.456	8,163,000
Yeoman Hey ...		768	65	205,596,000	26.731	7,691,000
<i>Service Reservoirs.</i>						
Knott Hill .....		589	44	64,000,000	14.021	4,564,000
Dukinfld No. 1.		491	24	17,500,000	3.169	5,552,000
Dukinfld No. 2.		491	24	17,500,000	2.977	5,878,000
Totals...	4,200			1,090,939,000		

† Compensation only.



## RIVERS AND STREAMS.

The river Tame separates the two towns of Dukinfield and Ashton-under-Lyne. No pollution enters the river directly from works or otherwise in the town, as the sewage is first of all treated at Bradley Hurst Farm, and filtered before being discharged into the river.

## SEWERAGE DISPOSAL.

The sewerage system of the district, so far as the sewers themselves are concerned, is very efficiently and extensively carried out, everything being constructed according to a sewerage plan, having Bradley Hurst as the outlet. The sewerage is conveyed by means of a high and low-level sewer, and is treated by chemical precipitation with filtration, and passes through the land into the river. The plot of land at Bradley Hurst is 63 acres in extent. Over 12,000 tons of sludge are sent over per annum from the sewerage. The sewers are ventilated at the manholes, and are regularly flushed, more especially in dry weather. The following extensions and alterations to the Sewerage Works are in progress:—

During the past 12 months a number of the unemployed have been engaged in the installation of a Bro-aeration plant for the treatment of  $1\frac{1}{4}$  million gallons of sewage daily. This scheme will be in operation towards the end of the year. A considerable addition has been made to the lagoons or sludge filters.

## HOUSE DRAINAGE.

Recent inspections have shown that in many cases the house drainage was unsatisfactory, being of the old rubble type, untrapped and inefficient. The conversions to a Fresh Water System have brought about a re-drainage of the district.

## CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

There are at the present time four systems of closets in the Borough, viz.:—Ashpit privies, Pails, Automatic Flush Closets, and Fresh Water Closets.

Of these systems, the only satisfactory one is the Fresh Water Closet, and as there is no shortage of water it is in every way an admirable one for this district, although it is difficult to understand why a charge of 10/- per closet should be made for water for this purpose.



The Sanitary Committee is pressing property owners to convert to the Fresh Water System, and before long the number of other types will be a gradually diminishing quantity.

A Sub-Committee of the Health Committee was appointed to consider the question of conversions generally, and passed the following resolution, which was adopted by the Council, viz. :—

“ That the Sanitary Committee be recommended not to embark upon any general scheme of conversions, but that the monthly reports of the M.O.H. and Inspector as to closet accommodation be considered on their respective merits, and dealt with under the appropriate Act of Parliament.”

The method of procedure in these cases, is: (1) the Inspector in his detailed inspection (Regulation 1910) views the property. (2) He then calls in the M.O.H. to see the defects found, and these are reported to the Sanitary Committee. (3) On the instruction of the Committee, notice is served on the owners, and in default of non-compliance, the work is done by the Surveyor and under his supervision. Although the Council has adopted Sections 39, 40, 41, and 42 of the Public Health Act Amendment Act, 1907, wherever possible, the work of conversions is carried out under the 1875 Act, Section 36.

The following table shows a comparison of the various systems in 1907, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925:—

	1907	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Ashpit Privies .....	1951	1590	1501	1281	1047	625	187
Pails .....	584	433	427	383	330	253	94
Automatic Flush W.C.	956	1463	1463	1461	1451	1450	1450
Fresh Water Closets...	329	921	1051	1423	1812	2404	3012
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total.....	3820	4407	4442	4548	4640	4732	4743

There are 4,813 inhabited houses in the town, so that there is at least a shortage of 93 sanitary conveniences, if we carry out the principle of ONE HOUSE ONE CLOSET, but there are 80 houses with two closets, making the total deficiency 173.

During the year 608 houses were dealt with, compared with 592 in 1924, 389 in 1923, 378 in 1922, 140 in 1921, and 44 in 1920,

The number of Midden Closets dispensed with was 406, or 106 Middens. The number of Fresh Water Closets erected in conversion was 608, compared with 592 in 1924, 400 in 1923, 377 in 1922, 130 in 1921, and 35 in 1920, and in 1919, 33 closets were converted to Fresh Water System. The Fresh Water Carriage System of Sewage disposal is the cleanest, and best, and most hygienic one obtainable. The prompt removal from dwellings of organic pollution is one of the wisest preventive measures.

182 Pail Closets were converted in 1925, or 613 since 1907.

By getting rid of Pail Closets and Middens, the objectionable system of carting nightsoil through the streets of the town will be obviated, and the expense of labour, horses, and upkeep of vehicles will be reduced.

Whilst advocating conversions, it is important that properties should be advised to get rid of the old ashpits, and substitute for them covered dust bins, which are more hygienic, economical, and a greater protection against the fly nuisance.

### SCAVENGING.

This department is under the supervision of the Cleansing Superintendent recently appointed, and is divided into three sections :—

- (1) House Refuse, which is removed during the day-time.
- (2) Privies, Pail Closets, etc., which are emptied during the night.
- (3) Street Scavenging, the administration of which is carried out by the Health Committee. (Cleansing Department.)

The details of this department are supplied in the Inspector's Report.

### SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

This includes the following, under Article XX (10) of Local Government Board Order, details of which will be found in the Inspector's Report :—

Inspection of Dwelling-houses under Town Planning Act.	
„ Dwelling-houses under Public Health Act, 1875.	
„ Schools.	
„ Factories, Workshops, and Bakehouses.	
„ Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops (1885 and 1899).	
„ Milk and Cream Regulations (1912 and 1917).	
„ Milk (Mothers and Children) 1918. Other Foods.	
„ Ice Cream Premises.	
„ Fried Fish Shops.	
„ Slaughter-houses.	
„ Offensive Trades.	
„ Offensive Accumulations.	
„ Drains and Sewers.	
„ Contagious Diseases Animals Act.	
„ Miscellaneous.	

For the details, see Inspector's Report appended.

## DAIRIES, COWSHEDS, AND MILKSHOPS.

The Bovine Tuberculosis Order, 1913 (Dairies), necessitates the inspection of cattle and milk for Tuberculosis. No cases during the year have come under the notice of the Authority. The same applies to the Contagious Diseases of Animals Act.

A special inspection of the farms in the Borough supplying milk to the inhabitants was made during the year. There are 17 farms in all, of which 12 are purveyors of milk.

The following Report was considered by the Sanitary Committee, and its recommendations were adopted by the Council :—

Meeting held 23rd May, 1922.

Present : Alderman Bown (Chairman), Alderman Bancroft, Councillors Lees and Clarkson, Medical Officer of Health, and Inspector.

The Inspector having presented his Report of the 16th May, 1922, to each Member of the Committee, and after full consideration it was—

Resolved :—That we make an inspection of all the farms in the Borough, on the afternoon and evening of June 21st, 1922, the Sub-Committee to meet at the Town Hall, at 2 p.m.

Meeting held 21st June, 1922.

Present : Alderman Bown (Chairman), Alderman Bancroft, Councillors Lees and Clarkson, Medical Officer of Health, and Inspector.

The Sub-Committee visited all the farms and carefully considered all the details as presented in the Inspector's Report, and it was—

Resolved :—That the Inspector draw up a Report embodying the Sub-Committee's suggestions and present it at a subsequent meeting.

### INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

PLANTATION FARM.—Used only for home use and grazing (fattening for the butcher).

BRADLEY HURST FARM.—Used only as stables.

GLOBE LANE FARM.—To carry out general structural repairs, provide necessary and adequate means of ventilation (inlets and outlets of a permanent nature), provide necessary windows to give full and unrestricted light into the buildings, the upper portion of which may be so arranged as to act as inlets for ventilation.

Provide and maintain adequate means of drainage.

Provide necessary fodder and mixing store.

Provide premises for the straining, cleansing, and storing of milk and milk vessels.

DEWSNAP FARM.—Offensive midden and midden closet near old cowshed to be removed, and a fresh water closet to be erected.

YEW TREE FARM.—Two single stalls and sawdust store in old cowshed to be removed.

Provide and maintain necessary and adequate means of



ventilation (inlets and outlets of a permanent nature), in old cowshed abutting Yew Tree Lane.

The present door in the dairy to be built up, and a doorway entrance to be made from the outside, in the portion now taken up by the window overlooking the yard.

All gullies to be placed on the outside of the building.

BANNS FARM.—Provide premises for the straining, cleansing, and storing of milk and milk vessels.

Provide better means for the storing of manure.

BAZIER FARM.—Satisfactory.

LYNEDGE FARM, NO. 1.—In the occupation of the Dukinfield Golf Club; no cows housed here; land let for grazing purposes.

LYNEDGE FARM NO. 2.—Provide premises for the straining, cleansing, and storing of milk and milk vessels.

Provide better means for the storing of manure.

Prevent sewage gaining access to well in yard, or dispense with the well.

LYNE HARBOUR FARM.—The haylofts over cowsheds to be dispensed with, and the flooring of haylofts to be cut away two feet from the wall on either side of the cowsheds (or floor removed altogether). Doors to be fixed in the walls at each end of the portion now occupied by the haylofts, these doors to be provided with means for opening or closing as desired.

LOWER HOUGH HILL FARM.—Provide and maintain necessary and adequate means of ventilation (inlets and outlets of a permanent nature) to the wooden cowshed.

The old cowshed between fodder store and house to be discontinued as a cowshed.

Provide better means for the storing of manure.

FIR TREE FARM.—All grids or drain inlets in the cowsheds to be removed and placed on the outside of the buildings.

LODGE LANE FARM.—To be condemned for use as a cowshed, or for dairy purposes.

KENYON FARM.—Provide premises for the straining, cleansing, and storing of milk and milk vessels.

Provide and maintain necessary and adequate means of ventilation (inlets and outlets of a permanent nature).

VICTORIA FARM.—Provide premises for the straining, cleansing, and storing of milk and milk vessels.

HIGHER BROADBENT FOLD FARM.—Used only for butter making and home consumption.

LOWER BROADBENT FOLD FARM.—Used only for home consumption and grazing (fattening of cattle for the butcher).

Meeting held 20th September, 1922, at the Town Hall.

Present: Councillor Clarkson in the Chair, Alderman Bancroft, Councillor Lees, Medical Officer of Health, and Inspector.

The Inspector's Report of the 18th September, 1922, was considered, and it was—

Resolved:—That in relation to Globe Lane Farm, that, if the above alterations are not carried out in a reasonable time, that these premises be condemned as and for use as cowsheds, &c.

It was Resolved:—That the Inspector include all the farms in his Report to be presented to the Sanitary Committee.

Resolved:—That the Inspector's Report, with the above additions, be presented to the Sanitary Committee, as the recommendations of the Sub-Committee.

As regards milkshops, there are 33 in all, which have been inspected continually, and in detail.

The Committee intend to meet the purveyors of milk at an early date to consider the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, when a Report will be issued of the result of this Conference.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Dukinfield,

2nd September, 1925.

MILK AND DAIRIES (CONSOLIDATION) ACTS, 1925,  
AND THE  
TUBERCULOSIS ORDER OF 1925.

To the Chairman and Members of the Agricultural and Fisheries  
Committee.

Gentlemen,—

I beg to draw your attention to the fact that the above Acts and Order came into force on September 1st of this year.

The Tuberculosis Order of 1914 was suspended owing to the outbreak of War, and it is now re-introduced as the Order of 1925.

The intention of this Order is for the elimination of cattle affected with tuberculosis in an advanced form, and it represents at the present time all that is practicable in the direction of securing the reduction of Bovine Tuberculosis, and contributes to the production at the source of a milk supply free from bovine tubercle bacilli.

One of the principal effects of these Acts is to put out of use for the production of milk, and indirectly to compel the slaughter of, any cow which is giving tuberculous milk, or is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, or tuberculous emaciation.

The Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Acts of 1915 provide *no compensation to the owner of the animals*. The Tuberculosis Order of 1925 will now provide for *the slaughter of such animals*, and acts as a complement of the Milk and Dairies Acts.

In order to carry out the details of these Acts and Order—

1. An Inspector will have to be appointed (the Sanitary Inspector is the proper person, and is duly qualified).
2. Notice will have to be sent to the local newspapers, or posters, or handbills delivered to those affected.

3. A Veterinary Inspector will have to be appointed for examination and inspection of cattle for tuberculosis. If a Veterinary Inspector in the ordinary course of his profession finds a bovine animal suffering from tuberculosis, he is obliged to notify the local authority on the proper form supplied. The fee for such notification is 2s. 6d. for each case notified. If two or more cases are found on the same premises, and at the same time, only one fee is payable to him under the Article.
4. A Valuer will have to be appointed for the purpose of valuation.

If the value of an animal proposed to be slaughtered, as agreed or certified under the Order, exceeds fifty pounds (£50), the local authority shall not proceed with its slaughter unless so directed by the Ministry.

5. The name of a Pathological Institute will have to be submitted to the Ministry (the Department of Bacteriology and Preventive Medicine of the Victoria University, Manchester, has served us well in the past).
6. The requisite books will have to be obtained for purposes of administration.

I am,

Yours obediently,

(Signed) J. R. S. PARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Dukinfield,

9th November, 1925.

#### SANITARY COMMITTEE.

Work carried out by the Public Health Department which the Sanitary Inspector considers additional to his ordinary duties.

1. *Diseases of Animals Acts, 1894 to 1925.*

The local authority is the Borough Council.



Police must be notified of diseased animals. Has also to do with prohibiting or regulating movements of animals in or out of an infected area.

The police force of each police area shall execute and enforce this Act and every Order of the Board.

An Inspector and Veterinary Inspector have to be appointed.

In many authorities this Act is worked and controlled by the police.

2. *Meat Inspection and Meat Regulations of 1925.* (1st April, 1925.)

On March 26th, 1925, I gave a full Report and Resumé of this Act.

3. *Tuberculosis Order.* (1st September, 1925.)

I reported on above, September 2nd, 1925.

4. *Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1915.* (1st September, 1925.)

(1) Dairies Order (Section 1) (ii.).

(2) Inspector may require to see cow milked in his presence, and to take samples. (Section 1) (2).

(3) Powers of enforcing Milk and Dairies Order.

(4) Any non-County Borough, which is a local authority for Diseases of Animals Act, may stop supply of milk likely to cause tuberculosis. (3, 1 & 3.)

(5) Power to take samples of milk. (8, & 1, 2, 3.)

(6) Amendment of Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

(7) Appointment of Veterinary Inspector.

#### COMPLICATIONS OF ISSUES.

1. Under Food and Drugs Acts, the county is the authority to take samples of milk and have them analysed.

2. *Under the Milk and Dairies Act (1915).*

The Local Authority is the authority, and has power to

take samples of milk and have them analysed and bacteriologically examined.

### 3. *Under the Tuberculosis Order of 1925.*

Here things are different.

We can compare it to the Notification of Infectious Diseases Act.

If an owner suspects that one of his beasts is tuberculous, it is his duty either to notify the Local Authority or to consult a veterinary surgeon, who, if necessary, will notify the disease to the Local Authority.

When a notification is received, the Authority takes action by isolation, preventing sale of milk and bacteriological examination of milk, and if necessary other beasts may be tested by Veterinary Inspector (surgeon) for tuberculosis.

(Signed) J. R. S. PARK,

Public Health Department,

Town Hall,

Dukinfield.

Pure milk presumably is milk which has not been tampered with, which has not been diluted with water, which has no added preservatives, and which is clean. The meaning of clean milk is fairly definite. It is based on the bacterial count, and is related especially, to the presence and numbers of coliform bacilli. The difficulties in producing completely clean milk are so great that the cost of the milk would be prohibitive. It has been thought well, in order to stimulate the production of milk that is as clean as circumstances will allow, to introduce a system of grades.

(1).—*Certified Milk* is obtained from cows tuberculin tested and inspected by a Veterinary Surgeon every three months; the number of bacteria must not exceed 30,000 per c.cm., and must not contain B. Coli in 1/10 c.cm., on delivery of the milk; the milk must be bottled on the farm, and the name of the farm, the date of production, and the words, "Certified Milk," must appear on each cap.

(2).—*Grade A Tuberculin Tested (or T.T.) Milk* is the same as certified milk, except that the maximum bacterial count must not exceed 200,000, *Bacillus Coli* must be absent in 1/100 c.cm., but the milk need not be bottled on the farm. The cap must be stamped with the address of the licensed bottling establishment, the date of production, and the words “Grade A.T.T.”

(3).—*Grade A Milk* is from cows that need not be tuberculin tested, but the herd must be inspected every three months by a Veterinary Surgeon. The bacterial count allowed is as in (2). The milk must be distributed from the farm in an unventilated sealed container, dated, and stamped, “Grade A Milk.”

(4).—*Grade A Pasteurised Milk* is milk which, after pasteurisation, does not contain more than 30,000 bacteria per c.cm., and contains no coliform bacillus in 1/10 c.cm.

(5).—*Pasteurised Milk* is any milk that after pasteurisation does not contain more than 100,000 bacteria per c.cm. It need not be bottled.

From this summary of the authorised grades of milk it will be seen that the term “Grade A” is misleading, and that milk to which this title is given is really Grade C.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

It appears that there are about 2,500,000 milking cows in this country. It appears, also, that about 1,000,000 of these are tuberculous, or would re-act to the tuberculin test. In addition, of course, there are large numbers of non-milking animals affected by the disease. It is impossible to estimate bovine tuberculosis at once. The result of an attempt to do so would be a milk famine. The Government has recently introduced an Order similar to the Tuberculosis Order of 1914, to come into force on September 1st, 1925, when the Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Acts of 1915 take effect. These Acts prohibit the use for the production of milk of any cow which is giving tuberculous milk, or is suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or tuberculous emaciation. The Order will compel the slaughter of all such cows and any other bovine animal which may be suffering from tuberculous emaciation or from a chronic cough, and showing definite clinical signs of the disease. The owner is required to report such an animal to the police, and Veterinary Surgeons are required to report such animals to the local

authority. After full Veterinary enquiry such animals will be slaughtered, and the owner will be compensated at the rate of three-quarters of the market value in non-advanced cases, and one-quarter if the animal is affected in an advanced form. The maximum payment is 45s.

The tuberculin test seems to be reliable, still some difference of opinion seems to exist as to the respective value of the subcutaneous and the intradermal methods. The test is somewhat exacting; it required the taking of the temperature at intervals for eighteen hours. It does not seem certain how often it should be repeated; and it appears to be not easy to maintain a tubercle free herd free from infection. The order is confined to grosser lesions which may be recognised without the tuberculin test. But, is it certain that a cow gives no tuberculous milk until the lesions are sufficiently gross to attract the attention of the farmer, the Veterinary Surgeon, or the Inspector?

The present position of the supply of pure milk is one which the immemorial contest is going on between State control and voluntary effort. If every human being aimed at the ideal there would be no need for control. If everyone was controlled the human being would become a machine, and progress would stop. If these premises are accepted, then the aim would be a minimum of interference consistent with a reasonable probability that matters will improve. The symposium at Bath showed that the question is in the hands of very capable men; that the milk supply has improved enormously in purity, and is improving every day; that further examination and experiment will continue; and that the safest plan to avoid a set-back to progress is that no rash step should be taken.

## CONDENSED MILK REGULATIONS.

The Minister of Health has made regulations as to the labelling and composition of condensed milk. The principal provisions of the regulations provide for:—

### I. LABELLING.

1. Every tin of condensed milk must bear a label specifying its description (*e.g.*, full cream, unsweetened) and stating the equivalent volume of milk (or skimmed milk) contained in the tin.



2. Every tin of condensed skimmed milk must be labelled "Unfit for Babies."
3. The name and address of the manufacturer of the condensed milk must appear on the label.
4. Any instructions as to dilution placed on a tin of condensed milk must be quantitatively accurate.

## II. COMPOSITION.

Condensed milk must contain not less than the following percentages of milk and fat and milk solids:—

	<i>Milk Fat.</i>		<i>All Milk Solids.</i>
Full cream, unsweetened .....	9%	.....	31%
Full cream, sweetened .....	9%	.....	31%
Skimmed, unsweetened .....	—	.....	20%
Skimmed, sweetened .....	—	.....	26%

## III. GENERAL.

The regulations came into operation on the 1st August, 1923, and apply to all condensed milk intended for sale for human consumption, whether produced in this country or imported from abroad.

## MEAT INSPECTION AND SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are 6 slaughter-houses in the Borough. The following is a Report of the Order of the Sanitary Committee in connection with these premises. The recommendations of this Committee were adopted by the Council. The question of the licensing of the slaughter-houses is to be dealt with at a future meeting of the Sub-Committee.

### SANITARY SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

Meeting held 23rd January, 1922.

Present: Alderman Bown (Chairman), Alderman Bancroft, Councillor Lees and Councillor Clarkson; Medical Officer of Health, Surveyor, and Inspector. All the slaughter-houses in the town were visited and inspected.

### SPECIAL SUB-COMMITTEE MEETING.

Held 11th January, 1922, at the Town Hall, at 7 p.m.

Present : Alderman Bown (Chairman), Councillors Lees and Clarkson, Medical Officer of Health, and Inspector.

After discussing the conditions of the various slaughter-houses, which the Committee had previously visited (3/1/22), it was decided to make the following recommendations to the Sanitary Committee :—

- (1) WHARF STREET—Floor of lairage to be relaid.
- (2) ALMA STREET—Now satisfactory.
- (3) 19 KING STREET—
  - (a) Lairage to be in a separate building.
  - (b) Floor boards in loft to be removed.
  - (c) Walls to be skimmed with cement and afterwards tarred or limewashed.
  - (d) Floor to be reformed.
  - (e) To be satisfactorily drained and gully placed outside the building.
  - (f) Midden to be removed.
  - (g) Surface of yard to be reformed.
- (4) 101 KING STREET—Walls to be skimmed with cement and afterwards tarred or limewashed.
- (5) 49 VICTORIA ROAD—Now satisfactory.
- (6) OXFORD ROAD—Satisfactory, but suggest back entrance to lair as improvement.

Meeting held on the 11th January, 1922, at 8 p.m.

The Sub-Committee received a deputation of the Master Butchers' Association.

The Chairman, in introducing the business for which the meeting had been convened, said that although they as butchers had six months' notice in which to comply with the particulars of the Inspector's Report, in only two or three cases had any serious attempt been made to put these premises into anything like a decent sanitary condition. Whilst the Committee did not wish to interfere with the business of the butchers, or to put any obstruction in the way of the trade, it insisted in the interests of public health that the sanitary conditions under which food is prepared must be satisfactory to the local authorities. They, as a specially appointed Sub-Committee, visited all the slaughter-houses on the 3rd inst., and having carefully considered the

Inspector's Report in conjunction with their own personal observations at the time of the visit, are of the opinion that in the majority of cases they should either be condemned altogether, or in those cases where improvements can be effected, they should be put into a satisfactory condition immediately.

The Sub-Committee will in due course submit to the Sanitary Committee its recommendations.

The Chairman then explained in detail the requirements of the Sanitary Committee in respect of each of the slaughter-houses inspected.

A useful discussion followed, and the butchers agreed to do everything possible to meet the wishes of the Committee by putting their slaughter-houses in a reasonable sanitary condition.

#### PRIVATE SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

	<i>In 1920.</i>	<i>In January, 1925.</i>	<i>In December, 1925.</i>
Registered ...	—	...	—
Licensed .....	9	...	6
	—	—	—
Total ...	6	6	6
	—	—	—

3 Slaughter-houses have been discontinued since 1920.

5 Slaughter-houses were discontinued previous to 1920.

Public Health Department.

Town Hall,

Dukinfield,

28th March, 1925.

Report by the Medical Officer of Health upon the Administration of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

The Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924, dated December 20th, and drawn up by the Minister of Health under the Public Health (Regulations as to Food) Act, 1907, will come into operation on 1st April, 1925.

These regulations are based on the recommendation of the Departmental Committee on Meat Inspection, and are designed to secure more adequate inspection of animals slaughtered in this country, and improvements in the handling, transport and distribution of meat.

## PART I. OF THE REGULATIONS.

MEAT is defined as the flesh of cattle, swine, sheep, or goats, including bacon and ham, and edible offal and fat which is sold, or intended for sale, for human consumption.

ANIMAL means any animal from which meat is derived.

STALL includes any stall, barrow, or vehicle, from which meat is offered for sale in a street or other open space, or in any market place.

*THESE REGULATIONS ARE COMPULSORY.*

Power of entry upon premises, for purposes of inspection, is secured for the Medical Officer of Health, the Sanitary Inspector, and any other officer of the local authority duly authorised in writing. The inspecting officer must be given all reasonable assistance, and such information as he shall require.

No person suffering from an infectious disease shall take part in the slaughtering of animals intended for human consumption, or in the handling of meat.

## PART II.

This deals with *slaughter-houses* and *slaughtering*.

This part provides for—

- (1) Notice of slaughter.
  - (2) Notice of disease or unsound condition of any part of the slaughtered animal.
  - (3) Removal of carcase from slaughter-house.
- (1) NOTICE OF SLAUGHTER.—At least 3 hours' notice, of the day, time, and place, of slaughter must be given to the local authority, except in those cases where regular times of slaughtering are observed, and when the local authority has been informed as to those times; and in cases of urgency in consequence of accidental injury, illness or exposure to infection on the part of the animal.
  - (2) Notice of diseased or unsound condition of any part of the slaughtered animal.



Meat which is unsound should be surrendered and not seized. When diseased meat is exposed for sale, prosecution must follow.

- (3) REMOVAL OF CARCASE FROM SLAUGHTER-HOUSE.—The carcase, including the mesentery, and internal organs, other than the stomach, intestines and bladder, shall not be removed from the place of slaughter, until it has been inspected or its removal authorised by the Inspector of the local authority.

*The following are exceptions :—*

- (a) Carcase of a sheep.
- (b) Where notice of regular hours of slaughter has been given, carcase may be removed, provided it does not appear to be diseased or unsound.
- (c) Removal may take place 3 hours after slaughter, or 6 hours after delivery of notice of slaughter, but not before 7 a.m., if time falls between 7 p.m. and 7 a.m.
- (d) Where slaughter by reason of accidental injury was carried out in premises unsuitable for the retention of the carcase, it is necessary to notify the local authority as to the place to which the carcase and organs have been removed.

Regulations Part II. (1), (2), and (3) do not apply where there is a public abbatoir under local authority.

Notices shall be given or sent to such offices and at such address as the local authority may direct, or to the Medical Officer at his office. The local authority's direction in this matter to be communicated to the occupier of every slaughter-house and published in the local press.

Notices apart from notices of regular slaughtering may be given orally.

The following businesses shall not be carried on in a slaughter-house :—

Gut-scraping.

Tripe cleaning.

Manufacture or preparation of articles of food for man or animals.

Household washing.

Work of any nature, apart from slaughtering or dressing of carcases.

No articles shall be stored in a slaughter-house except such as are required for the slaughtering of animals, the dressing, hanging or storage of carcases, the cleaning of the slaughter-house, and the removal of refuse.

No person shall blow or inflate with his breath any carcase or part of a carcase to be used for human consumption.

### PART III.

#### REFERS TO MEAT MARKING.

This is optional. Application for powers to carry out the marking of meat must be made by the local authority to the Ministry of Health. A charge may be made for carrying out the marking of meat, but it shall not exceed 1s. for every carcase or part of a carcase marked.

### PART IV.

#### STALLS (MARKET, ETC.).

A person selling meat or exposing or offering meat for sale from any stall must comply as follows:—

- (1) Name and address legibly printed in a conspicuous position.
- (2) Stall to be suitably covered over and screened at sides and back to prevent mud and filth being splashed or blown from the ground on to the meat.
- (3) Counter, slab, vessels, knives, implements, to be cleaned after use and kept clean.
- (4) Meat to be protected against contamination by flies.
- (5) No meat—unless in a closed cupboard—within 18 inches of the ground or floor. If in an enclosed cupboard, 9 inches will be sufficient.
- (6) Trimmings, refuse and rubbish to be placed in covered receptacles.

## PART V.

THIS DEALS WITH SHOPS, STORES, ETC.

1. (a) No sanitary convenience shall be within or shall communicate directly with any room used for sale, preparation or storage of meat.
- (b) Cistern for supplying water to such room shall not discharge into sanitary convenience.
- (c) No drain or pipe for sewage or faecal matter shall have any opening within such rooms unless efficiently trapped.
- (d) Room not to be used as sleeping place. No sleeping place shall communicate directly with such room.
- (e) Except in rooms used as cold store, adequate ventilation shall be provided.
2. Refuse and filth not to be allowed to collect in room used for sale of meat.
3. Walls and ceilings to be whitewashed, cleaned, or purified as often as necessary.
4. Cleanliness to be observed as to room and all articles, apparatus and utensils therein.
5. Occupier shall OBSERVE the following conditions :—
  - (a) Take steps to guard against contamination of meat by flies, and against mud and filth being splashed or blown thereon.
  - (b) No gut-scraping, tripe-cleaning, or household washing therein.
  - (c) Counter, slab, vessel, knives, and implements used to be cleaned after use and kept clean.
  - (d) Trimmings, refuse, etc., to be put in covered receptacles.

## PART VI.

REFERS TO TRANSPORT AND HANDLING OF MEAT.

## (1) VEHICLES.

- (a) Inside and outside to be kept clean. Receptacles for meat and slings for handling meat to be kept clean.

- (b) If vehicle open, or if any other commodity is being conveyed therein, meat must be adequately protected by clean cloth, or other suitable material.
- (c) No live animal to be conveyed in the vehicle at the same time as meat.
- (2) Meat during handling or transport not to be allowed to touch the ground, and not to be exposed to contamination.
- (3) Employees of wholesale firms, shall wear clean and washable head coverings and overalls when carrying meat.
- (4) Exception is made in cases when meat is packed in hampers or wrapped in jute or other stout fabric.

The habit of handling meat before purchase by customers is to be condemned.

Infringements of the meat regulations renders the offender liable to heavy penalties.

I have pleasure in making the following *Recommendations* :—

#### PART I.

That handbills and posters be obtained and circulated to all concerned.

#### PART II.

- (1) Local authority should decide to whom notices are to be sent; such decision should then be communicated to the occupier of every slaughter-house and published in the local press. In my opinion, it will not be advisable to designate an officer by name. It will be sufficient if communications are addressed to the "Meat Inspector," c/o The Medical Officer of Health, Town Hall, Dukinfield, and if notices as to the office hours are given.
- (3) There are 5 licensed slaughter-houses in the town, demanding 12 visits per week.

Occupiers of slaughter-houses where slaughtering takes place at fixed times on fixed days should at once submit *in writing* full particulars of the days and times of regular



slaughter in their premises. Otherwise, individual notices, oral or in writing, must be received, at least 3 hours before slaughtering takes place, or as soon as possible in cases of emergency.

- (3) It will be necessary to direct special attention to the articles of the regulations, in which gut-scraping, tripe-cleaning, etc., are forbidden to be carried out in a slaughter-house.

### PART III.

#### MEAT MARKING.

In the view of the additional work which will devolve upon your Meat Inspector as the result of the general administration of these regulations, I am of opinion that it would be impossible to carry out the marking of meat adequately with the present staff. I recommend, therefore, that the question of application to the Ministry for powers under this part of the regulations be deferred for the present.

### PART IV.

#### STALL.

We have no market in Dukinfield, but there are itinerary vendors of various articles of food, and to them this portion of the regulations would apply, for in few, if in any, cases are they carried out at present.

### PART V.

#### MEAT HANDLING.

It is advisable to seek the co-operation of the trade to get the discontinuance of this practice. Notices to the effect that such handling is forbidden could be exhibited by the butchers and others concerned.

These regulations will demand more time and labour on the staff of the Health Department. The carrying of this out is all for the public good, and I have no doubt that the trader will render its accustomed assistance and co-operation.

(Signed) J. R. S. PARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

## INSPECTION OF PLACES WHERE FOOD IS PREPARED.

These places (including the business premises of butchers, bakers, fishmongers, infant food manufacture, tripe sellers, chip potato and fish dealers) are inspected from time to time.

Ten hundred weight of unsound meat was destroyed.

With this exception the food supplied to the public has been of a satisfactory character.

## SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

The County Council is the Authority for administering these Acts.

## SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.

This Report under Article XX of the Sanitary Officer's Order, 1910, will be found appended in detail, and in summary.

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

The Officers of this Department of the Council consist of—

Medical Officer of Health—Part time. Half salary contributed under Public Health Act.

Sanitary Inspector—Full time. Half salary contributed under Public Health Act.

Clerk in Office.

Cleansing Inspector—Full time.

Health Visitor (2 Nurses, fully trained)—For Maternity,  
Child Welfare and Tuberculosis.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

We have arrangements with the Hyde Hospital Authorities for four beds, one for smallpox and three for other infectious cases, but we have never had any difficulty in arranging for more cases to be admitted. The Hyde Fever Hospital has beds quite sufficient to allow of the treatment of all the infectious cases we are likely to send to Hospital. All our smallpox cases are sent

there, and other infectious cases are also sent at the discretion of the Sanitary Authority. Thirteen cases of smallpox and two of scarlet fever, were sent to Hospital during the year.

We use the disinfecting apparatus at the above Hospital to disinfect bedding, clothing, etc., and the disinfecting baths there when required.

During the year, 407 cases of Infectious Diseases have been notified, including Tuberculosis, Measles, and Chickenpox.

The following are the notifications for the past 19 years :—

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916*
217	184	216	114	81	43	138	188	69	369
1917*	1918*	1919*	1920*	1921†	1922†	1923†	1924‡	1925‡	
456	261	269	229	187	188	183	667	407	

\*Including Tuberculosis and Measles.

†Including Tuberculosis.

‡Including Tuberculosis, Measles, and Chickenpox.

The notifications of Scarlet Fever during the past 19 years are as follows :—

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
169	112	147	52	26	16	105	143	34	25
1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
18	16	100	78	42	36	59	35	54	

There were 2 cases of Typhoid Fever notified during the year, as compared with previous years :—

1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
10	27	19	24	10	6	13	6	8	9
1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
13	5	4	3	5	13	6	0	2	

The death rate from these diseases per cent. of cases notified was—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>Cases.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Rate per cent.</i>
Smallpox .....	14	...	0	...	0
Typhoid .....	2	...	0	...	0
Scarlet .....	54	...	1	...	1.85
Diphtheria .....	8	...	0	...	0
Puerperal .....	1	...	1	...	100

## NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

1921	Typhoid	Scarlet	Smallpox	Diphtheria	Erysipelas	Puerperal Fever	Pulm'nary Tuber'losis	Tuberculosis	Ophthalmia Neonato'm	Poliomyelitis	Malaria	Dysentery	Pneum'nia	Enceph. Letharg.	Chickenpox	Measles	Total
January ...	0	9	3	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	10	51	82
February ...	1	12	3	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	9	0	21	17	66
March .....	0	9	2	0	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	0	20	38	80
April .....	0	8	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	8	21	49
May .....	1	4	3	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	17	5	36
June .....	0	2	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	11	1	23
July .....	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	16
August .....	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
September	0	3	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	9
October ...	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	8
November	0	2	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	15
December	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	0	18
Totals...	2	54	14	8	14	1	18	9	2	0	0	0	63	1	87	134	407

No case of Poliomyelitis was notified. There were 18 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and 9 of other forms of that disease.

One case of Encephalitis Lethargica was notified.

When an Infectious disease is notified as occurring at any house, the Sanitary Inspector is instructed to act as follows:—



1.—To call as soon as possible at the house and get information as to:—

(a) Age of patient.

(b) Source of infection.

(c) Sanitary condition of house and surroundings.

(d) Isolation (if any) at home or hospital.

(e) Milk supply.

(f) School attended.

2.—To communicate at once with the master of the school at which any member of the household attends.

3.—To communicate also to the Librarian of the Free Library, so that no books may be lent out to the infectious house, and if any such books happen to be already in the house, they are to be destroyed or disinfected before they are returned to the Library.

4.—At the request of the medical attendant, to fumigate the sick room with the fumes from burning Sulphur or Aldehyde.

Disinfectants in solution and in powder are provided free by the Sanitary Authority on all occasions.

The houses are disinfected, the sick room cleaned thoroughly, and in many cases the walls are whitewashed.

Bedding, clothing, etc., when necessary, are destroyed or sent to steam disinfectors at Hyde. In the case of Tuberculosis, the houses are inspected and disinfected, and instructions are given to the occupants, as well as to the infected person.

The sputum in suspicious cases is sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Manchester, and the County Bacteriologist for examination and report.

*University of Manchester.*DEPARTMENT OF BACTERIOLOGY AND  
PREVENTIVE MEDICINE.BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR 1925  
FOR THE MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD.

## LIST A.

<i>Month.</i>	<i>Diphtheria.</i>			<i>Typhoid Fever.</i>			<i>Bovine Tuberculosis Milk.</i>		
	TOTAL.		+	TOTAL.			TOTAL.		+
January .....	—	...	—	.....	—	.....	—	...	—
February .....	2	...	—	.....	—	.....	—	...	—
March .....	2	...	—	.....	—	.....	—	...	—
April .....	2	...	—	.....	—	.....	—	...	—
May .....	3	...	—	.....	2	.....	—	...	—
June .....	1	...	—	.....	—	.....	—	...	—
July .....	—	...	—	.....	—	.....	2	...	—
August .....	3	...	1	.....	1	.....	8	...	2
September ...	1	...	—	.....	—	.....	7	...	1
October .....	1	...	—	.....	—	.....	7	...	1
November ...	3	...	1	.....	—	.....	—	...	—
December ....	—	...	—	.....	—	.....	—	...	—
	—	...	—		—		—		—
Total ...	18		2		3		24		4

## VARIOUS INVESTIGATIONS.

## LIST B.

<i>Nature.</i>	<i>No. of Samples.**</i>
Blood culture .....	1
Urine for lead .....	4
Urine inoc. ....	1
Milks, coli, etc. ....	15
Milks, chemical examination .....	15
	—
	36
Total No. of Specimens in List A .....	45
Total No. of Specimens in List B .....	36
	—
Grand Total of Specimens received .....	81

## ZYMOTIC DISEASES.

### 1.—INFLUENZA.

There were 11 deaths from epidemic Influenza, compared with 4 in 1924, 8 in 1923, 8 in 1922, 3 in 1921, 1 in 1920, 36 in 1919, 54 in 1918, 4 in 1914, 5 in 1913, none in 1912 and 1911, 4 in 1910, 2 in 1909, 7 in 1908, 3 in 1907, 6 in 1906, 4 in 1905, 1 in 1904, 2 in 1903, 1 in 1902, 3 in 1901, 4 in 1900, 9 in 1899, 2 in 1898, and 1 in 1897.

Influenza can now be classed among our usual zymotic diseases, and every year we have a more or less severe epidemic. 9 cases were notified during the year, compared with 5 in 1921, and 31 in 1919.

This disease attacks persons of all ages and both sexes, sometimes to the extent of quarter or half of the population. The mortality from Influenza is usually slight, except among persons already weakened by disease, or pre-disposed to bronchitis or pneumonia, the increased death rate during an epidemic of Influenza being undoubtedly due to respiratory diseases. Very little is known as to how this disease is produced. It is undoubtedly highly infectious, and the pathogenic microbe, a short bacillus, has been identified. Notification, isolation and disinfection are impracticable in cases of Influenza.

During periods of epidemic prevalence people should not congregate together, and public meetings should be avoided as much as possible. A regular life, plenty of open-air exercise, short of fatigue, a proper number of hours in bed, and regular meals of good, simple food are amongst the best prophylactics. The medical men have been supplied with serum for inoculation, and a number of V.A.D's, have offered their services in case of an epidemic.

### 2.—SCARLET FEVER.

54 cases were notified, with 1 death, compared with 0 in 1924, 0 in 1923, 1 in 1922, 2 in 1921, 1 in 1920, 3 in 1919, 0 in 1918, 5 in 1914, 5 in 1913, 1 in 1912, 0 in 1911, 4 in 1910, 2 in 1909, 5 in 1908, 5 in 1907, 9 in 1906, 3 in 1905, 6 in 1904, 3 in 1903, 6 in 1902, 7 in 1901, 5 in 1900, and 6 in 1899.

Scarlet Fever is for the most part an epidemic disease, which reaches its maximum in October, and its minimum, as a rule, about March, but in certain manufacturing towns in the North of England it is epidemic, and Dukinfield is one of these.

The attacks generally have been of a mild character. It is difficult to know how to eradicate a disease the nature and cause of which is so little understood to-day. Some years ago the late Medical Officer of Health for Salford predicted that Isolation Hospitals would kill the disease after a very short period. In districts where these hospitals are used to a very large extent the disease still continues to thrive, and I am informed that it takes, when the cases are congregated together, as in a Fever Hospital, a much more virulent and septic type. On the other hand, in our cottage homes isolation and disinfection are not only difficult but impossible. The problem, therefore is a hard one indeed, and as yet it remains unsolved. Strict attention by frequent visitation on the part of the Sanitary Officials to the infected houses will do some little to prevent the spread of the disease. My belief is that the Scarlet Fever Germ lives and thrives in this district, and is readily conveyed by infection. The germs, which are found in the bran-like scales given off by the skin, readily attach themselves to clothing, and the infection can be retained for months, long after the final case existed. So that isolation is not sufficient unless combined with thorough and careful destruction of the germs of infection in order to prevent the spread of the disease.

#### HOME TREATMENT.

I was much struck on reading an article in a "British Medical Journal" in 1909 on the Home Treatment of Scarlet Fever. As the prophecies and anticipations as regards Hospital Treatment in these cases had not only not been realised, but had in no sense diminished the number of cases notified in any degree, I determined, with the consent of my Authority, to carry out in our district the treatment of Scarlet Fever cases at home on the lines suggested by Dr. Robert Milne, Medical Officer of Dr. Barnardo's Hospitals and Homes (the writer of the article).

Dr. Milne claims for his treatment, which he has successfully carried out for years (more especially in connection with Dr. Barnardo's Homes), prompt and early complete disinfection of the individual attacked by the disease. In his opinion his treatment makes it impossible for infection to spread from person to person.



by contact. The treatment consists of the rubbing well into the skin and hair of the infected person oil of eucalyptus, and the treatment of the throat by means of an efficient antiseptic application.

The oil of eucalyptus is used in preference to carbolic oil because the latter is apt to set up carbolic poisoning. I recommend as a throat application 10 per cent. carbolic oil, but the nature of the antiseptic used for the throat is left in the hands of the medical attendant.

Our method of procedure was as follows:—

- (1) We requested the medical men of the town to meet the Sanitary Committee and discuss the treatment. This was well gone into, and they all agreed to assist the Authority in carrying it out as effectually as possible. Every pressure was laid on the importance of having a capable nurse to follow up each case and see that the treatment was carefully and effectually carried out. This suggestion, unfortunately, the Committee could not see their way at the time to adopt. Personally, I feel convinced that had this been done our results would have been even more satisfactory than they have proved to be.
- (2) Instructions were given to the parents of infected children as to treatment. In most cases these instructions were, so far as we know, fairly satisfactorily carried out. At first we desired the children from the infected home to attend school; other parents, however, objected, and afterwards we decided that they should not be allowed to go to school.

INSTRUCTIONS.—The eucalyptus oil, which is provided free by the Corporation, to be used twice daily for the first four days, and afterwards once a day until the tenth day. The effect of this is to destroy the germs of infection on the skin right from the start of the disease, and NOT to wait until these germs have become disseminated, not only in the sick room and house, but also in the air outside the home. If this is done effectually there is no risk of the other members of the family living and sleeping even with the infected person, and the danger of spreading the disease is, of course, minimised. The throat treatment should be carried out

also right from the commencement of the illness, very frequently for 24 hours ; afterwards at the discretion of the medical attendant.

Lozenges containing formalin are satisfactory in disinfecting the mouth and throat.

We commenced our treatment in July, 1909, and have continued it, with satisfactory results up to the present time.

On grounds not only of efficiency, but of economy, I strongly advocate the continuance of this method of treating Scarlet Fever at home. Not only is the expense of maintaining a hospital for these cases saved, but if the treatment is really carried out from the onset of the disease, strong disinfection and destruction of clothing, books, and other materials are unnecessary. In very few cases was disinfection of the house afterwards carried out, and then only at the wish of the people themselves. In most cases no disinfectants at all were used.

To summarise the advantages of the treatment are:—

- (1) Prevention of infection at the beginning of the attack, not waiting till convalescence, when all the mischief has been done.
- (2) Children not compelled to leave home and go to hospital.
- (3) Cases milder. Throat infection less severe.
- (4) Duration of illness less. Average of cases being two or three weeks.
- (5) Children's education not interfered with, as there is no risk of infection being carried to school.
- (6) Infected children not to be kept in solitary confinement for a long period, six weeks or more, but allowed to mix with other children.
- (7) Mothers and children appreciate the treatment.
- (8) In short, it is Satisfactory, Efficient, Economical.

I am so satisfied with the results of this treatment during the past thirteen years that I recommend its continuance. At the same time, if the Council can see its way to provide a thoroughly reliable Nurse to see that it is properly carried out in every case,

I am confident that the money will be well spent and the risk of duplicate cases nullified.

### 3.—DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

8 cases were notified, with no deaths, compared with none in 1924, none in 1923, none in 1922, none in 1921, 4 in 1920, 4 in 1919, 4 in 1918, 2 in 1914, 1 in 1913, 1 in 1912, 6 in 1911, 2 in 1910, 2 in 1909, 8 in 1908, none in 1907, 1 in 1906, 1 in 1905, none in 1904, 1 in 1903, 6 in 1902, and 4 in 1901.

During the past year the death rate from Diphtheria was nil. It is remarkable that during recent years the deaths from this fatal disease have been so few. I attribute this to the fact that in most cases Anti-Diphtheritic Serum is used very early on in the illness, and with excellent results, as there is no reason to believe that the attacks themselves are less severe. The Sanitary Committee supply the serum free of charge in all cases.

The vitality of the micro-organisms of the disease is great, so much so that they can survive long periods of time when attached to or hidden away in clothing.

This disease is not a filth disease, and is not conveyed by water. It is undoubtedly connected with the prevalence of sore throats, and these throats seem to form a suitable resting-place for the germs. The disease is not spread readily by the air for long distances, and it is in all probability conveyed by actual infection from clothing and persons in crowded rooms or schools.

### 4.—SMALLPOX.

Fourteen cases were reported during the year.

Of all the infectious diseases the only two where any specific treatment is of any avail are Smallpox and Diphtheria. In the case of Smallpox vaccination acts as a preventative, whilst in Diphtheria the Anti-Diphtheritic Serum, when injected early in the course of the disease, works a speedy cure. The plan which is now adopted in Dukinfield in cases of Smallpox is perhaps unique, and is certainly effectual, and not so expensive as the old treatment of quarantine. It is as follows:—

- (1) The infected individual is sent to the hospital.
- (2) Each member of the infected house is vaccinated.

- (3) All members of the house are taken in a special conveyance to Hyde, where, while having a disinfected bath, their clothes are disinfected by means of a steam disinfecter.
- (4) During their absence the house is thoroughly stoved, and the bedding, etc., destroyed.
- (5) They are then allowed to go to their several employments.

### THE MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT ON SMALLPOX.

39 cases have been notified in all, viz. :—1 in October, 2 in November, 22 in December, 3 in January, 3 in February, 2 in March, 3 in April, and 3 in May. Of these 1 case was doubtful, as it was not seen until after the patient had recovered from her illness.

The disease throughout has been of a mild character, and there have been no deaths.

#### INCIDENCE OF DISEASE.

##### Cases Occurring During 1924.

MEN—3 cases, ages 22 to 42 and none vaccinated. In one case infection carried by wife who was a contact—she was vaccinated—he refused.

WOMEN—6 cases, ages 18 to 46, 4 vaccinated in infancy.

BOYS—9 cases, ages 3 to 15, none vaccinated.

GIRLS—7 cases, ages 4 to 13, none vaccinated.

##### Cases Occurring During 1925.

MEN—3 cases, ages 24 to 63, 3 vaccinated in infancy.

WOMEN—5 cases, ages 42 to 60, 1 vaccinated in infancy.

BOYS—5 cases, 8 to 18, none vaccinated.

GIRLS—1 case, age 2 $\frac{3}{4}$ , not vaccinated.

I visited every class in every school in the town, and was surprised to find that only about 1 per cent. of the children had been vaccinated.

As regards vaccination, Dukinfield is one of the worst in the country.



The reasons for this state of affairs are:—

(1) Faulty local administration.

(2) Readiness in granting a certificate of conscientious objection by the Magistrates, sometimes without careful enquiry and investigation. In one case a certificate had been given AFTER the child had been vaccinated.

As a result of this small epidemic about 1,200 persons have been vaccinated by the Public Vaccinator, and many others vaccinated privately and under the Panel. In my opinion vaccination and Re-vaccination are the only safe-guards against Smallpox, and in order to prevent the spread of this disease in future, locally, I recommend:—

(1) That the attention of the Vaccination Officer and Public Vaccinator be drawn to the necessity of careful supervision of infants as regards vaccination.

(2) That Magistrates be requested not to give certificates of exemption on conscientious grounds unless very satisfactory reasons are given.

(3) That the School Medical Officer, the Child Welfare Nurse, and the School Nurse include in their duties and reports the vaccination condition of every child.

The Inspector has reported on work done by him.

Although on the whole we have had a mild epidemic still it has necessitated a considerable amount of anxiety, determination, close attention, and supervision, and I shall be glad when it is over.

I cordially thank the Chairman, and the other Members of the Sub-committee for the ready and sympathetic assistance they have so fully and generously rendered.

J. R. S. PARK,

Medical Officer of Health.

### VACCINATION.

Return of Births, Successful Vaccinations, Insusceptible of Vaccination, Dead Unvaccinated, Postponements, Removed from District, Certificates of Exemption, etc., from January 1st to December 31st, 1925, in the Municipal Borough of Dukinfield.

Successful Vaccinations .....	27
Postponements by Medical Certificate .....	3
Conscientious Objections .....	174
Removed from District .....	3
Dead, Unvaccinated .....	34
Certificates not due of Vacc. or Conc. Object.....	59
Vaccination Unaccounted for .....	—
<hr/>	
Number of Births .....	Total.....290
Number of Births, Legitimate.....	280
„ „ Illegitimate.....	10
Deaths of Illegitimate Children .....	Nil

I hereby certify this to be a true copy,

ADA A. HEWITT,

(Registrar).

#### BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD.

Return of Births, Deaths, and Marriages Registered during 1925. Nos. from 1st January, 1925, to 31st December, 1925, inclusive of both dates.

Number of Marriages.....	127
„ „ Births .....	290
„ „ Deaths .....	195
„ „ Deaths under 1 year .....	34
Illegitimate Births .....	12
Illegitimate Deaths .....	Nil

ADA A. HEWITT,

(Registrar).

Town Hall,

DUKINFIELD

#### 5.—WHOOPIING COUGH.

Whooping Cough accounts for 3 deaths, compared with none in 1924, 7 in 1923, 2 in 1922, 9 in 1921, 1 in 1920, none in 1919, 14 in 1918, 11 in 1914, 5 in 1913, 3 in 1912, 1 in 1911, 11 in 1910, 1 in 1909, 8 in 1908, 7 in 1907, 1 in 1906, 1 in 1905, 4 in 1904, 12 in 1903, 3 in 1902, 10 in 1901, 14 in 1900, and 19 in 1897.

Next to Measles and Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough is more fatal than any other disease in children, and in Dukinfield it is more fatal than Scarlet Fever. There is no doubt that in infants

under one year it is the most fatal of all epidemic diseases. Concurrent epidemics of Measles and Whooping Cough are of frequent occurrence.

Whooping Cough is a typical epidemic disease, and occurs at short intervals of two or three years in outbreaks that affect a large proportion of susceptible persons. Owing to the absence of rash and the insidious onset of the symptoms, this disease is rarely detected until many days after it has reached its infectious stage. Preventive measures are, therefore, not very successful.

#### 6.—TYPHOID FEVER.

2 cases of Typhoid Fever were notified, with no deaths, compared with none in 1924, 2 in 1923, 2 in 1922, 1 in 1921, none in 1920, 1 in 1919, 1 in 1918, 3 in 1914, 2 in 1913, 2 in 1912, 10 in 1911, 7 in 1910, 8 in 1909, 1 in 1908, 1 in 1907, 6 in 1906, 7 in 1905, 5 in 1904, 3 in 1903, 3 in 1902, 4 in 1901, 3 in 1900, and 7 in 1899.

This is a typical filth disease, and is conveyed by foul water, and milk, and even oysters. It is also said to be carried by flies, as in South Africa, and also in dust as in India.

Improved sanitary conditions have lessened very considerably the death rate from Typhoid Fever, and the presence of Typhoid Fever in any district is always an indication of some insanitary condition or faulty water supply.

#### 7.—MEASLES.

There was epidemic from January to April, 134 cases were notified. Measles accounted for 3 deaths, 9 in 1924, none in 1923, 11 in 1922, none in 1921, and 5 in 1920, and in many respects the remarks I have made as regards Whooping Cough apply equally to Measles. Owing to its early infectiousness Measles spreads largely by the attendance of children at schools and other places of public gathering, who are merely sickening of them, and have not so far manifested the characteristic symptoms. This disease is not a filth disease, and is not conveyed by water or milk.

#### 8.—DIARRHŒA.

Epidemic Diarrhœa accounts for one death, although there were 6 from gastro-enteritis, compared with none in 1924, none

in 1923, none in 1922, none in 1921, and 3 in 1920, although 5 deaths were due to gastro-enteritis, compared with 11 in 1921, 3 in 1920, none in 1919, 3 in 1918, 6 in 1914, 17 in 1913, 2 in 1912, 26 in 1911, 4 in 1910, 5 in 1909, 15 in 1908, 7 in 1907, 9 in 1906, 7 in 1907, 9 in 1906, 7 in 1905, 5 in 1904, and 7 in 1903. The death rate from Diarrhœa was .05, as compared with 0.15 in 1920, 0 in 1910, 0.15 in 1918, 0.3 in 1914, 0.85 in 1913, 0.1 in 1912, 1.27 in 1911, 0.23 in 1910, 0.3 in 1909, 0.92 in 1908, 0.35 in 1907, 0.45 in 1906, 0.350 in 1905, 0.256 in 1904, 0.36 in 1903, 0.32 in 1902, 1.79 in 1901, and 0.47 in 1900.

We have a great deal to learn as to the cause of Epidemic Diarrhœa which has had so much to do with the Infantile Mortality in our large towns. Among the many causes which affect Diarrhœa are:—

- (1) Density of population.
- (2) Density of buildings.
- (3) Want of light and ventilation.
- (4) Want of cleanliness.
- (5) Foul air from sewers, etc.
- (6) Drinking water.
- (7) Poverty.
- (8) Fermented food, including milk, and presence of flies.
- (9) Maternal neglect.
- (10) Damp, loose, or porous soil.
- (11) High temperature.
- (12) Dry seasons, with much dust.
- (13) Micro-organism in soil.
- (14) Locality, certain towns being particularly liable.

The total death rate from the seven principal Zymotic Diseases was 0.4, compared with 0.45 in 1924, 0.45 in 1923, 0.7 in 1922, 0.6 in 1921, 0.65 in 1920, 0.25 in 1919, 1.2 in 1918, 0.9 in 1917, 1.05 in 1916, 0.7 in 1915, 2.15 in 1914, 1.5 in 1913, 1 in 1912, 2.7 in 1911, 1.5 in 1910, 1.17 in 1909, 2.95 in 1908, 1.43 in 1906, 1.43 in 1905, 2 in 1904, 1.68 in 1903, 1.89 in 1902, 2.78 in 1901, 3.41 in 1900, 2.52 in 1899, 4.5 in 1898, 4.45 in 1897.

## 9.—CANCER.

Cancer accounted for 22 deaths, compared with 18 in 1924, 25 in 1923, 21 in 1922, 25 in 1921, 32 in 1920, 26 in 1919, 19 in 1918, 21 in 1914, 12 in 1913, 13 in 1912, 18 in 1911, 17 in 1910,



8 in 1909, 17 in 1908, 10 in 1907, 5 in 1906, 5 in 1905, 10 in 1904, 16 in 1903, 11 in 1902, 10 in 1901, and 10 in 1900.

This disease, generally affecting people over 30 years of age, has caused an increased number of deaths of recent years, the explanation of which is not very satisfactory. Certain soils seem to favour production of this disease, and some think it is associated with a micro-organism. All these theories are of no practical value. The only known remedy is early removal of the disease, followed by Radium Treatment when necessary.

#### 10.—TUBERCULOSIS.

Pulmonary Phthisis was responsible for 14 deaths, and 3 more were due to other forms of Tuberculosis, compared with 9 and 6 in 1924, 16 and 6 in 1923, 18 and 5 in 1922, 20 and 11 in 1921, 23 and 7 in 1920, 28 in 1919, 35 in 1918, 29 in 1914, 27 in 1913, 25 in 1912, 31 in 1911, 20 in 1910, 28 in 1909, 25 in 1908, 33 in 1907, 25 in 1906, 11 in 1905, 18 in 1904, 25 in 1903, 19 in 1902, 24 in 1901, and 23 in 1899. 27 cases of Tuberculosis—all forms—were notified during the year.

This is an undoubted infectious disease, and, owing to improved hygienic conditions, the death-rate has considerably decreased in recent years.

##### DEATH RATE.

1851-1860 .....	2.7
1861-1870 .....	2.5
1871-1880 .....	2.1
1881-1885 .....	1.8
1885-1890 .....	1.6

The death rate for all forms of Tuberculosis in 1925 in Dukinfield is 0.85.

The tendency to Phthisis may be inherited, but whether heredity can do more than strongly predispose to the disease is less certain. It is remarkable how consumption clings, not only to certain localities, but also to certain houses, without any relation as to who the tenants may be. On receipt of primary notification the house is immediately visited and instructions left for the guidance of patient and household. Subsequent visits are paid, if necessary, and sputum is pathologically examined free of charge at the request of the medical attendant. Patients are sent

to Sanatoria by the Insurance Authority at Chester, and home treatment is carried on by the medical attendant, and patients visited by the County Tuberculosis Officer. The premises are disinfected by the Sanitary Authority, and disinfectants are regularly supplied.

# CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Public Health Department,  
43, Foregate Street,  
CHESTER.

12th January, 1926.

## TUBERCULOSIS.

I beg to inform you that during the year 1925 the under-mentioned specimens of sputum received from persons resident within your area were examined in the Laboratory attached to this Office, with the results shown.

Yours faithfully,

MEREDITH YOUNG,

County Tuberculosis Officer.

## DUKINFIELD M.B.

Positive.	Negative.	Total.
16	110	126

# CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

Tuberculosis Dispensary,  
HYDE,

25th March, 1926.

## DUKINFIELD BOROUGH.

### YEAR 1925.

No. of new cases referred to Tuberculosis Officer.....	45
No. of cases found to be suffering from Tuberculosis.....	16
Sent to Sanatorium .....	4
„ Pulmonary Hospital .....	4
„ General Hospital .....	3
„ Orthopædic Hospital .....	1
Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis (including only such cases as have been referred to the Tuberculosis Officer...)	7

E. WEATHERHEAD.

Dear Mr. PARK,

In response to your request of 10th inst., I forward you the above particulars.

Yours faithfully,  
E. WEATHERHEAD

### TUBERCULOSIS.

NEW CASES. DEATHS.  
*Pulmonary. Non-Pul. Pulmonary. Non-Pul.*

<i>Age Periods.</i>	M.	F.	...	M.	F.	...	M.	F.	...	M.	F.
0 to 1.....	—	—	...	1	—	.....	1	—	...	—	—
1 to 5.....	—	—	...	2	1	.....	—	—	...	1	—
5 to 10.....	—	—	...	2	1	.....	—	—	...	—	1
10 to 15.....	—	—	...	—	1	.....	—	—	...	—	—
15 to 20.....	—	3	...	1	1	.....	—	2	...	—	—
20 to 25.....	—	3	...	—	—	.....	2	1	...	—	1
25 to 35.....	3	—	...	—	—	.....	—	—	...	—	—
35 to 45.....	4	1	...	1	—	.....	4	1	...	—	—
45 to 55.....	3	—	...	—	—	.....	2	—	...	—	—
55 to 65.....	—	—	...	—	—	.....	—	—	...	—	—
65 and upwards..	—	—	...	—	—	.....	—	—	...	—	—
Total.....	10	7	...	7	4	.....	9	4	...	1	2
	—	—	...	—	—	.....	—	—	...	—	—

### PNEUMONIA.

63 cases were notified during the year.

Pneumonia was responsible for 29 deaths, compared with 14 in 1924, 28 in 1923, 20 in 1922, 24 in 1921, and 26 in 1920.

Lobar Pneumonia is an acute specific infection associated with consolidation of one or both lungs, and with symptoms of Toxæmia, and usually due to the *Micrococcus Lanceolatus* of Fränkel. It is a most common affection, occurs frequently in winter and spring, and attacks all ages, though it is more frequent before the age of ten, and between twenty and fifty, than at other ages. Males are more often attacked than females, and there is a strong tendency to recurrence. Amongst the more common exciting causes are draughts, intemperance, exposure to inclement weather, or irritating gases. Pneumonia sometimes directly follows blows upon the chest. It frequently occurs in

epidemic form, and its spread is favoured by insanitary conditions. It is most fatal in the aged and those who are debilitated by alcohol or otherwise. In 1919 there were 29 deaths from Pneumonia, and 28 in 1918. It is a remarkable fact that in 1919 twenty-five per cent. of the total Infantile Mortality was due to Pneumonia, and in the first quarter of the year.

#### OPHTHALMIC NEONATORUM.

Notified.	Cases treated At Home.	In Hospital.	Vision Unimpaired.	Vision Impaired.	Blindness.
2	2	0	2	0	0

Total number of Deaths.....0

#### ENCEPHALITIS LETHARGICA.

One case of this disease was notified during the year, and no deaths.

From these statistics it will be noticed—

- (1) There was one death from child-birth, due to sepsis.  
There was no death due to other causes.
- (2) The Infantile Mortality was 109 per 1000 births.  
Legitimate—34, Illegitimate—0.
- (3) Deaths from Measles—3.
- (4) Deaths from Whooping Cough—3.
- (5) Deaths from Diarrhœa—1.
- (6) The deaths from Nephritis were 10, compared with 6 in 1924, 10 in 1923, 10 in 1922, 14 in 1921.

#### EXTRACT FROM TABLE OF NOTIFIED DISEASES.

	<i>Total Cases Notified.</i>	<i>Cases admitted to Hospital.</i>	<i>Total Deaths.</i>
Diphtheria .....	8	0	0
Scarlet Fever .....	54	2	1
Enteric Fever and Paratyphoid	2	0	0
Puerperal Fever .....	1	1	1
Pneumonia (all forms) .....	63	0	29
Erysipelas .....	14	0	0
Encephalitis Lethargica.....	1	0	0
Smallpox .....	14	14	0

Two cases convalescent on admission.



## CAUSES OF SICKNESS.

The chief causes of sickness during the year were Scarlet Fever, which is endermic in this district, Measles, Chicken Pox, Smallpox, Whooping Cough, and Chest Affections, including Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Of the total of 258 deaths, 70 occurred in Institutions outside the Borough.

## SUMMARY OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

### PROFESSIONAL NURSING AND THE HOME.

- (a) The local Sick Nursing Association is supported by private charity, and the Nurse's services are highly appreciated by the sick poor of the town. One Nurse is now employed in this deserving work. She attends only non-infectious cases.
- (b) No special Nurse is provided by the Local Authority or the County Council in the case of infectious diseases. These cases are treated at home, and at the request of the Medical Attendant are removed to hospital when advisable.

MIDWIVES.—Seven Midwives live in the district, and are on their own responsibility under the supervision of the County Council, but not subsidised by that Authority.

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

1. A Maternity and Child-Welfare Centre is established in the district under the supervision of the County Council, but worked by a local Voluntary Committee. This Centre is opened two days per week. Dried Milk, *e.g.*, "Glaxo" and "Cow and Gate," together with Virol, are supplied to the Mothers at cost price. The Medical Practitioners in the town officiate, periodically, in rotation. There are 900 members on the register, with an average attendance of 100 per week.

No medical treatment is given at this Centre.

The Nurses attend daily at the Centre, and visit the children at their homes. This is in addition to their duties as Tuberculosis Nurses.

## 2. ANTE-NATAL CLINIC.

Open every alternative Wednesday. 10 expectant mothers have attended.

## 3. There are no DAY NURSERIES in the town.

## 4. SCHOOL CLINIC.

There is an excellent School Clinic under the Local Education Authority, and supervised by the School Medical Officer. Special treatment is given for eyes and teeth. Further details will be found in the Report of the School Medical Officer.

## 5. TUBERCULOSIS.

There is a Tuberculosis Dispensary for this area, situated in the neighbouring Borough of Hyde, under the supervision of the County Council.

## 6. VENEREAL DISEASES.

These cases are treated at the Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary in connection with the Cheshire County Council Scheme. Salvarsan or substitutes are supplied on request from the County Medical Officer of Health to those Medical Practitioners who are willing to undertake the treatment.

## HOSPITALS SUBSIDISED BY LOCAL AUTHORITY OR COUNTY COUNCIL.

1. TUBERCULOSIS.—Hospital accommodation is provided, both for treatment and isolation, under the administration of the County Council.

2. MATERNITY.—An agreement made by County Council for treating these cases at Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary.

3. CHILDREN.—There is a Children's Department connected with the Ashton-under-Lyne Infirmary, where suitable cases are sent. This, of course, is a voluntary institution and not under the control of the Local Authority, although the Council subscribe and are represented on the Board of Governors.

4. **FEVERS.**—Three beds are retained by us at the Hyde Fever Hospital, but we never had any difficulty in arranging for more cases to be admitted. The Hyde Fever Hospital has beds sufficient to allow of the treatment of all the infectious cases we are likely to send to hospital.
5. **SMALLPOX.**—All our Smallpox cases are sent to Hyde Smallpox Hospital, where we retain one bed.
6. There is no institutional provision, except the Lake Hospital, in connection with the Board of Guardians, for unmarried mothers, illegitimate infants, and homeless children.
7. **AMBULANCE FACILITIES.**—Ambulances are provided by the neighbouring Authority of Hyde for infectious and other cases.

### LABORATORY WORK.

In cases of Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever, Tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases, arrangements are made with the Pathological Laboratory at Manchester, as well as with the Cheshire County Public Health Department, for examinations of specimens and reports. Advantage is taken of this by the Medical Practitioners in the district, and in addition Anti-Diphtheritic Serum is supplied to them free of charge.

### LIST OF ADOPTIVE ACTS, BYE-LAWS, &c.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES (NOTIFICATION) ACT, 1889.

This Act was adopted in November, 1892. The notification of infectious disease is now compulsory. The infectious diseases to which the Act applies are Smallpox, Cholera, Diphtheria, Membranous Croup, Erysipelas, Scarlet Fever, Typhus, Typhoid and Puerperal Fevers, Plague, Tuberculosis, Acute Poliomyelitis, Ophthalmia Neonatorum, and Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis, but other infectious diseases may be added to the list subject to the approval of the Local Government Board.

The following diseases have also been added to the list of Notifiable Diseases:—

- (1) Influenza—Pneumonia,

- (2) Pneumonia.
- (3) Dysentery.
- (4) Malaria.
- (5) Trench Fever.
- (6) Encephalitis in various forms.

Measles, which has been a Notifiable Disease for several years, is now excluded.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS (AMENDMENT ACT). 1907.

Portions of this Act as recommended by the Health Committee were adopted in 1920 by the Council. The following sections were adopted:—Parts 2 to 9 inclusive, and Section 95 of Part 10.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925.

There has been no case of tuberculous employees in the milk trade.

In one instance a cow suffering from Tuberculosis was destroyed, and arrangements are being made re compensation for the sum of 50s.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1925.

All cases of pulmonary tuberculosis are reported to the Tuberculosis Officer at Hyde Tuberculosis Centre under the County Council, and no difficulty has arisen in removing any case to hospital.

#### THE PRIVATE STREET WORKS ACT, 1892.

This Act was adopted by the Council in October, 1896.

This Act allows the Council to make good any street not sewered, levelled, paved, metalled, flagged, or lighted to the satisfaction of the Authority, the expenses being apportioned on the premises fronting, etc., such street.

#### THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACT, 1901.

This Act came into force on January 1st, 1902.

It necessitates the inspection of the various Factories and Workshops in the district, so far as sanitation and health are concerned.



It deals specially with underground bakehouses, and generally with the sanitation, air space, ventilation, closet accommodation and fire escapes in Factories and Workshops.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

The inspection of Food and Drugs is carried out by the County Council, but, so far as I know personally, no prosecutions have taken place during the year.

#### NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS ACT.

This Act was adopted by the Council during the year 1914, and came into force in 1915

#### WAR DISEASES.

No case of Malaria, Dysentery, or Trench Fever was notified during the year.

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 32 deaths of children under one year, the average for the previous five years being 38. The mortality per thousand births registered was 109 compared with 65 in 1924, 93 in 1923, 99 in 1922, 102 in 1921, 100 in 1920, 82 in 1919, 92 in 1918, 122 in 1917, 105, in 1916, 132 in 1915, 149 in 1914, 139 in 1913, 145 in 1912, 206 in 1911, 163 in 1910, 157 in 1909, 214 in 1908, 221 in 1907, 176 in 1906, 196 in 1905, 198 in 1904, 188 in 1903, 182 in 1902, and 275 in 1901. The average for the previous five years was 92.

Since 1901, when the Infantile Mortality in Dukinfield reached its high-water mark of 275, there has been a considerable decline. This year we are above the average for the previous ten years. The average for the years 1897 to 1901 (inclusive) was 239.

The matter has always been well thought out by your Committee. Special treatment in the way of feeding young children by means of sterilized modified milk has in past years been adopted in order to reduce the mortality. For each monthly meeting a special report is prepared as the result of enquiries relative to the death of infants under twelve months. It is difficult to explain the high Infantile Mortality in these manufacturing districts, and as yet I know of no definite cause as the result of these statistics.

## PUERPERAL FEVER.

One case of Puerperal Fever was notified, which terminated fatally. In these cases the midwife is sent to the Hyde Fever Hospital, where not only herself but her clothes and bag and contents are disinfected, and she is not allowed to attend any other case until satisfactory evidence is given that this has been effectually carried out.

## OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Two cases were notified, and in every case prompt treatment resulted in recovery. In no case was there any permanent injury. (See special report.)

## EPIDEMIC DIARRHŒA.

There was one death from Diarrhœa in young children, although 6 were certified as due to gastro-enteritis.

## WHOOPIING COUGH.

No death under one year was attributed as the result of this disease.

## POLIOMYELITIS.

So far as I know there was no case of poliomyelitis during the year.

The following table classifies the causes of deaths of infants during the year:—

<i>Congenital.</i>		<i>Infectious.</i>	
Congenital Defects .....	7	Scarlet Fever .....	—
Premature Births .....	5	Erysipelas .....	—
Atrophy, Debility,		Measles .....	1
Marasmus ...	3	Whooping Cough .....	—
		Diphtheria .....	—
<i>Gastric.</i>		<i>Tubercular.</i>	
Enteritis, Gastritis .....	—	Meningitis .....	—
Diarrhœa .....	3	Tabes .....	—
		Other Tubercular	
		Diseases ...	2
<i>Other Causes.</i>			
Rickets .....	—		
Convulsions .....	4		
Bronchitis .....	1		
Pneumonia .....	3		
Meningitis .....	—		
Other Causes .....	3		
Syphilis .....	0		

Of these deaths 9 were under 1 week old.

„	„	12	„	2 weeks old.
„	„	15	„	3 „
„	„	19	„	1 month old.
„	„	22	„	3 months old.
„	„	28	„	6 „
„	„	30	„	9 „
„	„	32	„	12 „

#### INFANTILE MORTALITY IN MONTHS.

	<i>Central Ward.</i>	<i>East Ward.</i>	<i>West Ward.</i>	<i>Whole District.</i>
January .....	111	0	0	48
February .....	0	222	285	182
March .....	143	250	222	161
April .....	0	0	0	0
May .....	222	125	0	130
June .....	214	0	53	114
July .....	0	0	0	0
August .....	333	61	200	161
September .....	200	142	166	166
October .....	0	0	0	0
November .....	55	166	0	81
December .....	333	250	0	250
Average .....	126	101	77	109

#### BRIEF SUMMARY.

The BIRTH RATE, which in 1898 was 30.01, and has steadily decreased year by year, was 14.6 compared with 16.05 in 1924, 17.75 in 1923, 18.55 in 1922, 20.5 in 1921, 26.4 in 1920, 17.75 in 1919, 16.5 in 1918, 18.3 in 1917, 19.1 in 1916, 23.05 in 1915, 25.35 in 1914, 25.9 in 1913, 24.85 in 1912, 24.49 in 1911, 23.3 in 1910, 23.9 in 1909, 25.02 in 1908, and 26.6 in 1907, and is the lowest recorded in the Borough.

The DEATH RATE is 9.55 compared with 8.9 in 1924, 9.4 in 1923, 11.35 in 1922, 10.35 in 1921, 11.16 in 1920, 12.95 in 1919, 15 in 1918, 11.1 in 1917, 12 in 1916, 15.25 in 1915, 14.75 in 1914, 13.05 in 1913, 13.8 in 1912, 15.4 in 1911, 13.3 in 1910, 15.12 in 1909, 15.9 in 1908, 19.6 in 1907, 14.77 in 1906, and 14.82 in 1905.

The INFANTILE MORTALITY is 109 compared with 65 in 1924, 93 in 1923, 99 in 1922, 102 in 1921, 100 in 1920, 82 in 1919, 92 in

1918, 123 in 1917, 105 in 1916, 132 in 1915, 149 in 1914, 139 in 1913, 145 in 1912, 206 in 1911, 163 in 1910, 157 in 1909, 214 in 1908, 221 in 1907, 176 in 1906, and 196 in 1905.

The ZYMOTIC DEATH RATE is 0.4 compared with 0.45 in 1924, 0.45 in 1923, 0.75 in 1922, 0.6 in 1921, 0.65 in 1920, 0.25 in 1919, 1.2 in 1918, 0.9 in 1917, 1.05 in 1916, 0.7 in 1915, 2.15 in 1914, 1.5 in 1913, 1 in 1912, 2.7 in 1911, 1.5 in 1910, 1.17 in 1909, 2.19 in 1908, 2.95 in 1907, 1.43 in 1906, and 1.43 in 1905.

## HOUSING.

(For details see Inspector's Report.)

### I.—1. GENERAL HOUSING CONDITIONS IN THE DISTRICT.

- (a) Total number of houses, 4,815 in 125 streets (including shops 4,882).
- (b) Houses for working classes, 4,200 (estimated).
- (c) New houses for same erected during the year, 22.
- 2. Population, 19,493 in 1921—estimated 20,000.
- 3. (a) Extent of shortage of houses. In 308 houses in the Borough, in 1920, it was found that two families resided. Census being obtained, about 500 houses required.
- (b) Measures taken to meet shortage. Council building under Finance Act.

### II.—OVERCROWDING.

- 1. Extent. The Survey is only partially made, and more definite information can be given in my next Report.
- 2. Causes. Shortage of houses.
- 3. Measures taken to deal with overcrowding. The erection of houses under the Council's Housing Scheme.

### III.—1. FITNESS OF HOUSES.

(a) Back to Back Houses .....	234
(b) Houses lacking in Proper Sanitary Conveniences, <i>i.e.</i> , separate sanitary accommodation	183
(c) Insanitary dwellings (requiring repair) .....	254



## 2. Action Taken as Regards Unfit Houses under—

- (a) Public Health Acts. Where defects can be remedied under these Acts, they are attended to.
  - (b) The Housing Acts. Notices under Section 17 of the H.T.P. Act, 1909, and Section 28 of 1919, are issued as required.
3. Only in exceptional cases are Closing Orders issued, owing to the shortage of houses.
4. Closet Accommodation and Conversions. I have already reported on this. The Committee are determined that these conversions shall take priority of all other sanitary defects. Conversions nearly completed.

## IV.—UNHEALTHY AREAS.

A scheme has been prepared and submitted to the Housing Commissioners, who, after inspecting these areas, advised us to withhold our action for the present, owing to the shortage of houses and money.

## V.—BYE-LAWS RELATING TO HOUSES.

The Sections relating to construction of buildings contained in the Public Health Act, 1907, have been recently adopted by the Council.

## HOUSING ACTS AND ORDERS.

I beg to submit a Report on the above Acts and Orders in connection with unfit houses and unhealthy areas issued by the Ministry of Health.

I.—The greater portion of the Act deals with the provision of new houses under the State-aided Scheme, and concerns the Housing Committee of the Council.

Certain sections deal with Unhealthy Areas and Unfit Houses, and give the Health Committee greater power over these matters than the Housing Acts from 1890 to 1909. Section 28 of the New Act gives Local Authorities extended powers to ensure that all houses occupied by persons of the working classes as defined in the Principal Acts are reasonably fit for human habitation.

Under Section 15 of the Act of 1909, powers were given to enforce attention to the necessary repairs required to houses let below certain rentals after the passing of that Act. The new powers under Section 28 of the Act of 1919 apply, however, to any working-class dwelling regardless of the rent, or date, on which it was let.

## II.—CONDITIONS IN FIT HOUSES.

It is laid down in the Manual that fit houses should be :—

- (a) Free from serious dampness.
- (b) Satisfactorily lighted and ventilated.
- (c) Properly drained and provided with adequate sanitary conveniences.
- (d) In good general repair, and should have—
- (e) Satisfactory water supply.
- (f) Adequate washing accommodation.
- (g) Proper accommodation for preparing and cooking food.
- (h) A well ventilated store for food.

Houses deficient in any of the above respects are considered below the minimum standard of fitness. The more common defects which are included under (d) general repair, are summarised in the Manual as :—

- (1) Paving of yards—defective.
- (2) Roofs—defective.
- (3) Walls—defective externally and internally, including perished or ineffective damp course.
- (4) Ceiling—broken or defective.
- (5) Floors—broken or defective.
- (6) Stairs—broken treads, lacking hand-rails, etc.
- (7) Windows—perished frames, broken fittings.
- (8) Doors—broken fittings, or ill-fitting.
- (9) Ventilators or Flues—broken or stopped up.
- (10) Cupboards—insufficient or defective.
- (11) Grates, Stoves and Ranges—broken or out of repair, etc.

You will readily see that systematic attention to detail is an essential requirement to inspection under the Housing Act, and that it will only be possible to effect improvements when property owners co-operate with the Authority in its smooth working. Our great difficulty is that in those instances where

necessary repairs are so extensive as to require a closing order, before they can be attempted, there is no alternative accommodation for the tenants.

## HEALTH WEEK.

The following Circular was sent to each householder in the Borough :—

### A CHAT WITH THE HOUSEHOLDERS.

#### HEALTH IN THE HOME.

How can this be brought about?

It is well known that Typhus Fever, Typhoid Fever, Infectious Diarrhœa, and similar diseases are rapidly disappearing, owing to improved sanitary conditions, whilst Consumption and Cancer continue to carry off large numbers every year.

How far these two diseases are due to unhealthy conditions and surroundings, we, at present, cannot definitely say—but this we do know—that the expensive Tuberculosis Schemes of Isolation Hospitals for Consumption cases have been a failure, so far as showing any appreciable diminution of this disease. It is the general opinion that healthy homes and sanitary surroundings are the best known definite and natural preventatives of this scourge.

The Dukinfield Town Council—through its Sanitary Committee—are determined to put the town in a thoroughly healthy state. Already considerable progress has been made in this direction. The following statement made by Alderman Bown, Chairman of the Health Committee, at the Council Meeting on the 2nd instant, will be of public interest :—

“ The work of the Sanitary Department has very greatly increased during recent years. During the last 15 years great improvements have been made in the sanitary condition of the town, as the following figures will show :—

	1907.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Death Rate .....	19.6	10.35	11.35	9.4	8.9	9.55
Infantile Mortality ...	214	101	83	93	65	109
Fresh Water Closets...	329	1516	1916	2299	2891	3499
Waste Water Closets..	936	1463	1463	1460	1456	1450

“ The death rate from infectious disease in 1907 was 2.95, and in 1921 it was 0.60.

“ The water supply is excellent in quality and sufficient in quantity.

“ There has been a great improvement in the method of collection and disposal of house refuse by motor vehicles.

“ During the last year the Committee have specially dealt with the slaughter-houses in the Borough, and in four cases condemned them as unfit for the preparation of food for the inhabitants. The remaining slaughter-houses have been brought up-to-date, and will bear comparison with any in the neighbouring districts.

“ The Council are also responsible for the administration of the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts, and during the last 18 months they have had a considerable amount of work, owing to the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease in this country, in which no fewer than 54,906 head of cattle were destroyed. At the same time, owing to the restricted movements of cattle, the department had to issue all licenses and make it possible for the cattle dealers, butchers, and farmers to obtain their stocks, thereby guaranteeing food supplies.

“ They have also investigated the conditions in connection with the milk supply of the district, and after visiting all the farmsteads, under the direction of the M.O.H. and Inspector, have issued their report and recommendations.

“ The Sanitary Committee have at the present moment under consideration the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. This Act and the circulars in connection with it bristle with difficulties, and require the utmost care and diligence in application. The Committee's main attention is in the direction of preventing, if possible, the grading of milk. Milk is milk, and must be sold to the public unadulterated under no other name or grade, bearing full comparison with the average composition of genuine milk. In the near future they will issue a report on the milkshops in the Borough, and also a full registration list as required by the Act.

“ I make these few remarks to let the Council and the public know the great interest the Sanitary Committee are taking



in the welfare of the inhabitants. The work is complex, and requires the utmost care and attention. The officials fully recognise their responsibility, and are endeavouring to make the town and its surroundings equal to any in the country, but their efforts will to a large extent be futile unless the public recognises its responsibility to itself and the town, and endeavours on its own behalf to help in the interest of public health."

What can you do personally to help the Committee to improve your home and the town generally? You can help very materially. How?

1. By scrupulous cleanliness in the home. This is better than all disinfectants.
2. By having plenty of fresh air in the home. How do you get this? By opening your doors, windows, and providing ventilation through open fireplaces.
3. See that sunshine gets into the home. By what means? Give it a chance. It will come in if you let it—by removing blinds, curtains, and other light excluders.
4. See that W.C.'s. and drains are not blocked, and if this should happen let the Sanitary Officials, at the Town Hall, know at once.
5. REFUSE.—Burn all vegetable matter, including paper. Put all other refuse in places set apart for it, and do not throw it into streets or passages.
6. DANGER FROM FLIES, &C.—See that all foods, including milk, are protected from the foul and disgusting fly—the cause of many noxious diseases—by proper covering.

Dukinfield is naturally a healthy town, owing to its situation and open spaces. The Council have purchased playing fields in the interests of the young people.

The recent Great War, and the impoverished condition of the country have interfered largely with these improvements and developments.

With your help, sympathy, and encouragement, the Sanitary Authority hope to carry out their endeavours as speedily as present conditions will permit.

## CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

## TABULAR SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORK DURING 1922.

Name of District—Dukinfield.

## I.—WATER SUPPLY.

1. Have any extensions been carried out during 1925? If so, please append brief note. No.
2. Number of Samples analysed during 1925—chemically bacteriologically. None by Local Authority.
3. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper supply of water? None.

## II.—SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

1. Specify any new works or sewerage carried out during 1925. New works near completion. Bio-aeration.
2. Are any, and if so what, parts of your district still without a proper system of sewers? In a few cases sewerage impracticable.
3. Have there been any complaints to your knowledge during 1925 as to the disposal works? No.
4. Have any alterations or extensions taken place to your knowledge in the disposal works during 1925? Filtering areas extension.

## III.—HOUSING.

(See Special Report.)

## IV.—TOWN PLANNING.

Has any scheme of Town Planning been put forward during 1925 for your district or any part thereof? If so, please make a brief note of (a) part of district covered by scheme. Lakes Lane Site in 1921. In abeyance.

## V.—\*MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE.

1. Has a Health Visitor been appointed—Full time    Yes.  
Two.

2. Are all new births which need visitation seen by Health Visitor? If so, how often? Yes. Once always, and oftener if necessary.
3. Are these infants visited regularly until five years of age? If so, how often? Yes, when necessary.
4. Have you any Maternity Centre, Babies' Welcome, Day Nursery, Infant Consultation, School for Mothers, &c., in your district? Yes. See Report on Child Welfare.
5. If the Health Visitor does other work please give brief particulars. See Report.

\*In districts which have joined the County Maternity and Child Welfare Scheme, these queries need not be answered.

#### DAY SCHOOLS.

There are nine Schools in the town—three Provided and six Non-Provided. These afford accommodation for the children of the Borough, and with one exception are provided with fresh-water latrines. In cases of epidemic sickness, the two Departments—School Medical and Sanitary—co-operate in taking measures to combat the disease by cleansing and disinfecting the premises, and where necessary exempting certain children from school.

The children are periodically examined by the School Medical Officer. There was no necessity to close the Schools during the year on account of sickness.

#### CINEMAS.

There are three Cinema houses in existence in the town, which are inspected from time to time. The interior of these houses is regularly sprayed with Formalin, other disinfectants being used for cleaning purposes. The ventilation in two of these is by means of electric fan.

Appended to this Report are the Tables required by the Ministry of Health, together with the Inspector's Report of work done during the year.

The earnest desire of your Committee to improve the sanitary conditions of the town has been carried out by the officials as thoroughly and efficiently as circumstances will allow. I fully appreciate the kindly feeling which prevails, and the keen interest which is taken in this work.

I am indebted to the Sanitary Inspector for the able assistance which he has given me in matters which are not only difficult but often delicate.

I have the honour to remain,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. S. PARK, M.O.H.



TABLE I.  
BIRTHS.

Number.....282	Males.....161	
	Females.....131	Rate.....14.6

Natural Increase of Population for the year, 101

TABLE II.

Number of Births and Rate—Monthly and Quarterly :—

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>
January	(4 weeks)	.....	21	13.65	
February	4	„	22	14.3	Number 74
March	5	„	31	16.12	Rate 14.8
April	4	„	27	17.5	
May	4	„	23	14.95	Number 85
June	5	„	35	18.2	Rate 17
July	4	„	22	14.3	
August	5	„	31	16.12	Number 72
September	4	„	19	12.34	Rate 14.4
October	3	„	8	6.8	
November	6	„	37	16.03	Number 61
December	4	„	16	10.4	Rate 12.2

TABLE III.

Birth Rate for the past ten years :—

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
19.1	18.3	16.25	17.75	26.4	20.5	18.55	17.75	16.05	14.6

TABLE IV.  
DEATHS.

Number.....191	Males..... 91	
	Females.....100	Death Rate...9.55

Number of Deaths under five years.....47      Rate...2.35

Do.                      do.                      one year.....32      Rate...1.6

This latter is equal to a rate of 102 per 1000 Births.

TABLE V.

Number and Rate of Deaths—Monthly and Quarterly :—

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>
January	(4 weeks)	.....	10	6.5	
February	4	„	21	13.65	Number 53
March	5	„	22	11.44	Rate 10.6
April	4	„	15	9.75	
May	4	„	10	6.5	Number 41
June	5	„	16	8.32	Rate 8.2
July	4	„	6	3.9	
August	5	„	24	12.48	Number 45
September	4	„	15	9.75	Rate 9
October	3	„	7	6.02	
November	6	„	21	9.09	Number 52
December	4	„	24	15.6	Rate 10.4

TABLE VI.

Death Rate for past ten years :—

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
12.0	11.1	15.0	12.95	11.8	10.35	11.35	9.4	8.9	9.55

TABLE VII.

Number of Deaths and Death Rate in Districts—Monthly and Quarterly—

## CENTRAL WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>
January	(4 weeks)	.....	3	5.64	
February	4	„	3	5.64	Number 16
March	5	„	10	15	Rate 8.66
April	4	„	3	5.64	
May	4	„	4	7.5	Number 12
June	5	„	5	7.5	Rate 6.9
July	4	„	1	1.88	
August	5	„	7	10.5	Number 13
September	4	„	5	9.4	Rate 7.6
October	3	„	2	5.02	
November	6	„	8	10	Number 22
December	4	„	12	22.6	Rate 12.6

## EAST WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>
January	(4 weeks)	.....	3	5.1	
February	4	„	8	14.16	Number 18
March	5	„	7	9.8	Rate 9.6
April	4	„	2	3.54	
May	4	„	3	5.3	Number 8
June	5	„	3	4.2	Rate 4.3
July	4	„	2	3.54	
August	5	„	9	12.6	Number 15
September	4	„	4	7.98	Rate 8.03
October	3	„	4	9.4	
November	6	„	8	9.4	Number 18
December	4	„	6	10.6	Rate 9.6

## WEST WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>
January	(4 weeks)	.....	4	9.04	
February	4	„	10	22.6	Number 19
March	5	„	5	9.0	Rate 13.5
April	4	„	10	22.6	
May	4	„	3	6.9	Number 21
June	5	„	8	14.4	Rate 14.6
July	4	„	3	6.78	
August	5	„	8	14.4	Number 17
September	4	„	6	13.57	Rate 11.6
October	3	„	1	3	
November	6	„	5	7.5	Number 12
December	4	„	6	13.6	Rate 8.3

TABLE VIII.

Number of Deaths and Death Rate of Children under five years of age in Districts—Monthly and Quarterly :—

## CENTRAL WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>	
January	(4 weeks)	.....	1	1.88	Number	4
February	4	„	0	0		
March	5	„	3	4.5		
April	4	„	0	0	Rate	2.12
May	4	„	2	3.76		
June	5	„	3	4.5		
July	4	„	0	0	Number	5
August	5	„	5	7.5		
September	4	„	1	1.88		
October	3	„	0	0	Rate	3.12
November	6	„	1	1.25		
December	4	„	4	7.53		

## EAST WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>	
January	(4 weeks)	.....	0	0	Number	4
February	4	„	2	3.54		
March	5	„	2	2.8		
April	4	„	0	0	Rate	2.36
May	4	„	1	1.77		
June	5	„	0	0		
July	4	„	0	0	Number	1
August	5	„	1	1.4		
September	4	„	1	1.77		
October	3	„	0	0	Rate	0.59
November	6	„	3	3.54		
December	4	„	1	1.77		

## WEST WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>	
January	(4 weeks)	.....	2	4.52	Number	7
February	4	„	3	6.78		
March	5	„	2	3.6		
April	4	„	1	2.26	Rate	4.66
May	4	„	0	0		
June	5	„	1	1.8		
July	4	„	1	2.26	Number	2
August	5	„	3	5.4		
September	4	„	2	2.66		
October	3	„	0	0	Rate	1.3
November	6	„	1	1.5		
December	4	„	0	0		

TABLE IX.

Death Rate of Children under five years of age for past ten years :—

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
3.2	3.15	3.85	2.35	3.5	3.05	3.05	2.3	1.6	2.35

TABLE X.

Number of Deaths and Death Rate of Children under one year  
in Districts—Monthly and Quarterly:—

## CENTRAL WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>
January	(4 weeks)	.....	1	1.88	
February	4	„	0	0	Number 2
March	5	„	1	1.5	Rate 1.126
April	4	„	0	0	
May	4	„	2	3.76	Number 5
June	5	„	3	4.5	Rate 2.75
July	4	„	0	0	
August	5	„	2	3	Number 3
September	4	„	1	1.88	Rate 1.63
October	3	„	0	0	
November	6	„	1	1.25	Number 4
December	4	„	3	5.65	Rate 2.33

## EAST WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>
January	(4 weeks)	.....	0	0	
February	4	„	2	3.54	Number 4
March	5	„	2	2.8	Rate 2.05
April	4	„	0	0	
May	4	„	1	1.77	Number 1
June	5	„	0	0	Rate 0.59
July	4	„	0	0	
August	5	„	1	1.4	Number 2
September	4	„	1	1.77	Rate 1.18
October	3	„	0	0	
November	6	„	2	2.36	Number 3
December	4	„	1	1.77	Rate 1.77

## WEST WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>
January	(4 weeks)	.....	0	0	
February	4	„	2	4.52	Number 4
March	5	„	2	3.6	Rate 2.7
April	4	„	0	0	
May	4	„	0	0	Number 1
June	5	„	1	1.8	Rate 0.67
July	4	„	0	0	
August	5	„	2	3.6	Number 3
September	4	„	1	2.66	Rate 2.06
October	3	„	0	0	
November	6	„	0	0	Number 0
December	4	„	0	0	Rate 0

TABLE XI.

Death Rate of Children under one year for the past ten years:—

1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
2.15	2.25	1.5	1.45	2.65	2.1	1.9	1.65	1.05	1.6



TABLE XII.

Number of Deaths from and Rate of Seven principal Zymotic Diseases in Months, &c.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>	
January	(4 weeks)	.....	2	1.3		
February	4	„	0	0	Number	3
March	5	„	1	0.52	Rate	0.6
April	4	„	0	0		
May	4	„	0	0	Number	0
June	5	„	0	0	Rate	0
July	4	„	1	0.65		
August	5	„	2	1.04	Number	4
September	4	„	1	0.67	Rate	0.8
October	3	„	0	0		
November	6	„	1	0.43	Number	1
December	4	„	0	0	Rate	0.2

TABLE XIII.

Number of Deaths from and Rate of Seven principal Zymotic Diseases in Districts, &c.

## CENTRAL WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>	
January	(4 weeks)	.....	0	0		
February	4	„	0	0	Number	0
March	5	„	0	0	Rate	0
April	4	„	0	0		
May	4	„	0	0	Number	0
June	5	„	0	0	Rate	0
July	4	„	0	0		
August	5	„	1	1.5	Number	1
September	4	„	0	0	Rate	0.58
October	3	„	0	0		
November	6	„	1	1.25	Number	1
December	4	„	0	0	Rate	5.8

## EAST WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>	
January	(4 weeks)	.....	0	0		
February	4	„	0	0	Number	0
March	5	„	0	0	Rate	0
April	4	„	0	0		
May	4	„	0	0	Number	0
June	5	„	0	0	Rate	0
July	4	„	0	0		
August	5	„	0	0	Number	0
September	4	„	0	0	Rate	0
October	3	„	0	0		
November	6	„	0	0	Number	0
December	4	„	0	0	Rate	0

## WEST WARD.

<i>Month.</i>			<i>No.</i>	<i>Rate.</i>	<i>Quarter.</i>	
January	(4 weeks)	.....	2	4.52		
February	4	„	0	0	Number	3
March	5	„	1	1.8	Rate	2.1
April	4	„	0	0		
May	4	„	0	0	Number	0
June	5	„	0	0	Rate	0
July	4	„	1	2.26		
August	5	„	1	1.8	Number	3
September	4	„	1	2.26	Rate	2.1
October	3	„	0	0		
November	6	„	0	0	Number	0
December	4	„	0	0	Rate	0

TABLE XIV.

Deaths from Seven principal Zymotic Diseases, *separately* in Quarters :—

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1st Qr.</i>	<i>2nd Qr.</i>	<i>3rd Qr.</i>	<i>4th Qr.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Smallpox .....	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	3	0	0	0	3
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	1	0	1
Diphtheria and Croup...	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	3	0	3
Fevers .....	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa .....	0	0	0	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	3	0	4	1	8

TABLE XV.

Deaths from Seven principal Zymotic Diseases, *separately* in Districts :—

## CENTRAL WARD.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1st Qr.</i>	<i>2nd Qr.</i>	<i>3rd Qr.</i>	<i>4th Qr.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Smallpox .....	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup...	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	1	0	1
Fevers .....	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa .....	0	0	0	1	1
	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	0	0	1	1	2

## EAST WARD.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1st Qr.</i>	<i>2nd Qr.</i>	<i>3rd Qr.</i>	<i>4th Qr.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Smallpox .....	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	0	0	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	0	0	0
Diphtheria and Croup...	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	0	0	0
Fevers .....	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa .....	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
	0	0	0	0	0

## WEST WARD.

<i>Disease.</i>	<i>1st Qr.</i>	<i>2nd Qr.</i>	<i>3rd Qr.</i>	<i>4th Qr.</i>	<i>Year.</i>
Smallpox .....	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	3	0	0	0	3
Scarlet Fever .....	0	0	1	0	1
Diphtheria .....	0	0	0	0	0
Whooping Cough .....	0	0	2	0	2
Fevers .....	0	0	0	0	0
Diarrhœa .....	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	3	0	3	0	6

TABLE XVI.

Showing Deaths from Zymotic Diseases as they occurred  
Monthly :—

	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	D'htheria & Croup.	Whoop'g Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa.
Jan. ....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Feb. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. ....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
April ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July ....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aug. ....	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Sept. ....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oct. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dec. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	0	3	1	0	3	0	1

TABLE XVII.

Showing Deaths from Zymotic Diseases as they occurred Monthly  
in Districts :—

## CENTRAL WARD.

	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	D'htheria & Croup.	Whoop'g Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhoea.
Jan. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aug. ....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Sept. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Dec. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

## EAST WARD.

	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	D'htheria & Croup.	Whoop'g Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhoea.
Jan. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Feb. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
April ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aug. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sept. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Oct. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0



## WEST WARD.

	Smallpox.	Measles	Scarlet Fever.	D'htheria & Croup	Whoop'g Cough.	Fevers.	Diarrhoea.
Jan. ....	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
Feb. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mar. ....	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
April ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
May ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
June ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
July ....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Aug. ....	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Sept. ....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Oct. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nov. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dec. ....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	0	3	1	0	2	0	0

TABLE XVIII.

Returns of Deaths, Death Rates, &c., from the Seven principal Zymotic Diseases for the past ten years :—

	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Smallpox .....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Measles .....	9	8	2	0	5	0	11	0	9	3
Scarlet Fever ...	0	0	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	1
D'theria & Croup	2	0	4	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Whoop'g Cough	5	0	14	0	1	9	2	7	0	3
Fevers .....	2	3	1	1	0	1	1	2	0	0
Diarrhoea .....	3	7	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	21	18	24	5	13	12	15	9	9	8
Deaths from other causes...	219	204	276	254	223	195	212	179	169	183
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total .....	240	222	300	259	236	207	227	188	178	191

Death Rate from Seven principal Zymotic Diseases :—

1.05 0.9 1.2 0.25 0.65. 0.6 0.75 0.45 0.45 0.4

Death rate from other causes :—

10.95 10.2 13.8 12.7 10.15 9.75 10.6 8.95 8.45 9.15

Total Death Rate :—

12 11.1 15 12.95 11.8 10.35 11.35 9.4 8.9 9.55

## TABLE XIX.

## DEATHS CLASSIFIED.

All causes (including deaths in Institutions) .....	261
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## CLASSES.

I.—Zymotic Diseases .....	22
II.—Constitutional Diseases .....	46
III.—Local Diseases .....	159
IV.—Development Diseases .....	24
V.—Violent Deaths .....	10
VI.—Causes undefined .....	0

## ORDERS.

I.—1 Miasmatic Diseases .....	22
2 Enthetic Diseases .....	0
3 Dietetic Diseases .....	0
4 Parasitic Diseases .....	0
II.—1 Diathetic Diseases .....	29
2 Tubercular Diseases .....	17
III.—1 Diseases of the Nervous System .....	41
2 Diseases of the Circulating System .....	39
3 Diseases of Respiratory System .....	51
4 Diseases of Digestive System .....	18
5 Diseases of the Urinary Organs .....	10
6 Diseases of Organs of Generation .....	0
7 Diseases of Organs of Locomotion .....	0
8 Diseases of Integumentary System .....	0
IV.—1 Developmental Diseases of Children .....	12
2 Developmental Diseases of Adults .....	5
3 Developmental Diseases of Old People .....	7
4 Diseases of Nutrition .....	0
V.—1 Accident or Negligence .....	7
2 Homicide .....	0
3 Suicide .....	3
VI.—Causes not specified .....	0

## CLASS I.

Order 1—Smallpox .....	—
Measles .....	3
Scarlet Fever .....	1
Diphtheria and Croup .....	0
Whooping Cough .....	2

Typhoid Fever .....	—
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	—
Puerperal Fever .....	—
Diarrhœa .....	1
Rheumatism .....	3
Influenza .....	11
Erysipelas .....	—
Order 2—Syphilis .....	—
Order 3—Rickets .....	—
Order 4—Thrush .....	—

## CLASS II.

Order 1—Plumbism Cancer .....	22
Exophth : Goitre .....	1
Anæmia .....	5
Order 2—Phthisis Pulmonary .....	14
Tubercular Meningitis .....	2
Tuberculosis, other forms .....	1

## CLASS III.

Order 1—Paralysis .....	1
Apoplexy .....	31
Convulsions .....	4
Meningitis .....	1
Epilepsy .....	1
Brain Diseases, not distinguished .....	3
Order 2—Heart Diseases—Blood Vessels .....	39
Order 3—Bronchitis .....	20
Laryngitis .....	—
Asthma .....	—
Pneumonia .....	29
Tonsillitis .....	—
Pleurisy .....	—
Lung Diseases, not distinguished .....	2
Order 4—Gastro-Enteritis .....	6
Obstruction of Bowels .....	4
Appendicitis .....	2
Peritonitis .....	—
Cirrhosis .....	2
Cholelethiaris .....	1
Jaundice .....	—
Stomach Disease .....	2

	Perforation of Bowels .....	—
	Pancreatitis .....	1
Order 5—	Nephritis—Bright's Disease .....	10
	Cystitis .....	—
	Diabetes .....	—
Order 6—	Skin Diseases .....	—
Order 7—	Joint Diseases .....	—
Order 8—	Ovarian Disease .....	—

## CLASS IV.

Order 1—	Premature Birth, &c. ....	12
	Diseases of Pregnancy .....	5
	Teething .....	—
Order 2—	Child Birth .....	—
	Miscarriage .....	—
Order 3—	Old Age .....	7

## CLASS V.

Order 1—	Violent Deaths .....	7
Order 3—	Suicide .....	3
	Hanging .....	—
Order 4—	Murder .....	—

## CLASS VI.

	Causes ill-defined .....	—
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Total .....	261
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TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1925 and previous years.

## DUKINFIELD URBAN SANITARY AUTHORITY.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each year	Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths of non-Residents registered in the District	Transferable Deaths of Residents not registered in the District	Nett Deaths belonging to the District			
		Nett						Under 1 Year of age		At all ages	
		Number	* Rate	Number	* Rate			Number	Rate per 1,000 Births registered	Number	* Rate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1916 ...	20,000	382	19.2	240	12	2	56	40	105	294	14.7
1917 ...	20,000	366	18.3	222	11.1	3	55	45	123	274	13.7
1918 ...	20,000	325	16.25	300	15	3	65	30	92	362	18.1
1919 ...	20,000	355	17.75	259	12.95	1	58	29	82	316	15.8
1920 ...	20,000	528	26.4	236	11.16	2	64	53	100	298	14.9
1921 ...	20,000	410	20.5	207	10.35	3	73	42	102	277	13.8
1922 ...	20,000	371	18.55	227	11.35	4	63	38	102	286	14.3
1923 ...	20,000	355	17.75	188	9.4	3	68	33	93	253	12.65
1924 ...	20,000	321	16.05	178	8.9	3	68	21	65	243	12.15
1925 ...	20,000	292	14.6	191	9.55	3	70	32	109	258	12.9

\* Rates in Columns 4, 6 and 12 calculated per 1,000 of estimated population, Census, 1921.

Total population at all ages..... 19,493  
 Total families or separate occupiers..... 4,766  
 Area of District in acres ..... 1,405  
 Average number per house ..... 4.3

TABLE II.

## DUKINFIELD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the Year 1925.

Notifiable  Disease	Cases notified in whole District								Total cases notified in each locality			Total cases removed to Hospital
	At all ages	At Ages—Years							Central Ward	East Ward	West Ward	
		Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and upwards				
Measles .....	134	16	21	58	39	—	—	—	36	20	78	—
Diphtheria (includ'g Membranous Croup)	8	0	2	4	2	—	—	—	3	4	1	—
Erysipelas .....	14	0	0	2	—	3	9	—	4	5	5	—
Scarlet Fever .....	54	0	17	30	4	2	1	—	10	31	13	—
Enceph. Leth .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Enteric Fever.....	2	0	0	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Chickenpox .....	87	6	31	49	1	—	—	—	43	34	10	—
Puerperal Fever.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Poliomyelitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthal. Neonator .	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pulmonary Tuber ...	18	—	—	1	6	9	2	—	6	8	4	—
Other forms Tuber .	9	1	—	2	4	2	—	—	4	2	3	—
Dysentery .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia.....	63	7	16	12	7	9	7	5	19	30	14	—
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox .....	14	—	1	3	3	2	5	—	8	3	3	14
Total .....	407	32	88	163	67	27	25	5	134	140	133	14

Beds at Hyde Hospital—3 for Fever and 1 for Smallpox.

TABLE III.

## DUKINFIELD URBAN SANITARY DISTRICT.

Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1925.

Causes of Death	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at Subjoined Ages									Deaths in Public Institutions
	All ages	Under 1 year	1 and under 2	2 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 45	45 and under 65	65 and upwards	
Enteric Fever .....	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox .....	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles .....	3	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever .....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough.....	3	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Croup...	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Influenza .....	10	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	3	1
Erysipelas.....	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Phthisis, Pulmonary Tuberculosis ....	14	1	—	—	5	5	3	—	—	5
Tubercular Meningitis .....	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Tubercular Diseases.....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Cancer, Malignant Diseases .....	22	—	—	—	—	—	2	13	7	6
Rheumatic Fever .....	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—
Meningitis.....	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Organic Heart Disease .....	39	—	—	—	1	—	9	10	19	10
Bronchitis.....	20	1	—	—	—	—	1	9	9	1
Pneumonia (all other forms) .....	29	5	2	3	—	—	5	5	9	6
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhoea and Enteritis .....	7	3	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Cirrhosis of Liver .....	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1
Alcoholism .....	0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis and Bright's Disease.....	10	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	4	4
Puerperal Fever .....	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition .....	4	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Debility and Malformation, Including Premature Birth .....	12	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide ....	7	1	—	1	—	1	1	2	1	5
Suicides.....	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
All other causes.....	62	8	—	—	—	3	4	18	29	23
All Causes.....	260	37	5	11	9	13	29	73	83	70

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 1 week	1-2 Weeks	2-3 Weeks	3-4 Weeks	Total under 1 Month	1-3 Months	3-6 Months	6-9 Months	9-12 Months	Total Deaths under one year
All —Certified .....	9 0	3 0	3 0	4 0	19 0	3 0	6 0	2 0	2 0	32 0	
Causes —Uncertified .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	
Chickenpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Measles .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diphtheria : Croup .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0	
Whooping Cough .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Diarrhoea, all forms .....	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	
Enteritis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tuberculous Meningitis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Abdominal Tuberculosis (b)...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Tuberculous Diseases...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Congenital Malformations (c)	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	
Premature Birth .....	3	1	1	3	5 4	1 1	1	—	—	1	
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Atelectasis .....	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	
Injury at Birth.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Syphilis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Rickets .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Meningitis ( <i>not Tuberculous</i> )..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Convulsions.....	1	1	—	—	2	—	1	—	1	4	
Gastritis.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Laryngitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bronchitis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
Pneumonia (all forms).....	—	1	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	
Suffocation, overlying .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other Causes.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2	
Totals.....	9	3	3	4	19	3	6	2	2	32	

Nett Births in the Year	{ Legitimate..... 280	Nett Deaths in the Year	{ Legitimate..... 32
	{ Illegitimate:..... 10		{ Illegitimate ..... 0



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1925, FOR THE BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD,

on the administration of the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901,  
in connection with

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

### 1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

*Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors  
of Nuisances.*

Factories .....	323	...	0	...	0
(Including Factory Laundries)					
Workshops .....	7	...	0	...	0
(Including Workshop Laundries)					
Workplaces .....	159	...	0	...	0
(Other than Outworkers' premises)					
Total .....	489	...	0	...	0

### 2.—DEFECTS FOUND IN FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

*Nuisances under the Public Health Acts :—\**

Want of cleanliness .....	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation .....	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .....	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors.....	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .....	—	—	—	—
Sanitary accommodation—				
Insufficient .....	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective .....	12	2	12	0
Not separate for sexes .....	—	—	—	—

*Offences under the Factory and Workshop Acts :—*

Illegal occupation of under- ground bakehouses (s. 101)...	—	—	—	—
Other offences .....	—	—	—	—
(Excluding offences relating to outwork and offences under the Sections men- tioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921.)				
Total .....	12	2	12	—

\*Including those specified in sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the  
Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, as remediable under the  
Public Health Acts.

## REPORT OF THE BOROUGH SANITARY INSPECTOR.

For Year ending 31st December, 1925.

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 SANITARY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE,

TOWN HALL, DUKINFIELD.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE SANITARY  
COMMITTEE.

I have pleasure in submitting for consideration my Eighteenth Annual Report as Sanitary Inspector.

For convenience the Report is divided into the following sections:—

- Sanitary Administration.
- Local Housing Conditions.
- Sanitation in Factories and Workshops.
- Town's Food Supply.
- Infection and Disinfection.
- Atmospheric Pollution.
- Canal Boats.
- Public Health (Meat) Regulation 1924.
- Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Orders—
  - Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.
  - Milk and Dairies (Consolidation Act, 1925.
  - Tuberculosis Order, 1925.
  - Diseases of Animals Act and Orders.

The work of the office has increased considerably, particularly under the Housing (Town Planning) Acts of 1909 to 1925; the Housing (Inspection of Districts) Regulations of 1910; the Increase of Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Act, 1920, and the various Acts and Orders of the several departments of the Government. From the above head lines you will observe that the duties are of an onerous nature, and entail a considerable amount of time and energy to fulfil. I would respectfully point out that in larger authorities these duties are carried out by a staff dealing with individual sections of the work therein, leaving the chief official to deal with the more important matters in his charge, and allowing him time to concentrate and co-operate with the Medical Officer of Health.

We continue to offer every assistance and advice to enquirers on Sanitary matters, and supervise all sanitary improvements, whether they be done voluntarily or under compulsion. Work done voluntarily is to be highly appreciated, because it shows, the individual doing the work, recognises the benefits to be derived from it.

Steady progress has been made during the year in the abatement of the great nuisance of the district—the Privy Midden and the Pail Closets, the breeding ground of the common house fly.

### SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

I am carrying out work under the following Acts and Regulations:—

- (a) Public Health Acts.
- (b) Housing, Town Planning, &c., Acts, 1909-1925.
- (c) Factory and Workshops Acts.
- (d) Canal Boats Acts.
- (e) Contagious Diseases of Animals Act.
- (f) Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.
- (g) Milk and Dairies (Consolidation) Act, 1925.
- (h) Board of Agriculture and Fisheries (to the Local Authority),
- (i) Tuberculosis Order, 1925.
- (j) Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924.

#### 1.—EXCRETA REMOVAL.

At the present time there are four systems of closets in the town, viz.: Ashpit Privies, Pails, Automatic Flush and Fresh Water Closets.

The approximate number of each type is appended:—

	1925.		1907.		
Privy Middens .....	102	...	1070	Decrease	968
Pails .....	71	...	584	Decrease	513
Automatic Flush .....	1450	...	956	Increase	494
Fresh Water—Houses ....	3012	...			
Factory and Workshops	333	...			
Schools .....	154	...			
329	Increase	3170			

The accommodation of these several kinds is inadequate to meet the requirements of the houses.

I append a detail list of Houses and their Sanitary Conveniences in Wards:—

## "A."

	Houses	F. Water Closets	W. Water Closets	Privy Closets	Privy Middens	Pail Closets	Cesspools
East .....	1746	1090	531	62	34	40	0
Central .....	1691	1015	507	79	41	1	0
West .....	1388	907	412	45	27	30	0
Totals .....	4825	3012	1450	187	102	71	0
Schools .....	153			6	2	3	0
Factories, &c. ...	331			2	1	39	1

Number of Houses having more than one Closet, i.e., inside and outside accommodation :—

## "B."

	No. of Houses	Nature of Closets	
		Fresh Water	Waste Water
East .....	43	51	34
Central .....	19	27	8
West .....	18	21	17
Totals ....	80	99	59

This shows the shortage of Sanitary Conveniences to be :—

	Total No. Houses	F.W.C.	W.W.C.	Privy Closets	Pail Closets
As per A above ...	4825	3012	1450	187	71
As per B above ...	80	99	59	0	0
Totals ...	4745	2913	1391	187	71

## SUMMARY.

Houses	.....	4745
Closets	.....	4562
		—
Houses without separate Accommodation		183
No. of Houses ..	4745 .....	No. of F.W.C. 3012
No. of W.C.'s..	4403 .. ...	No. of W.W.C. 1391
		—
No. of houses		
requiring at-		
tention .....	342	4403
No. of Water Closeted Houses	.....	4403
No. of Houses requiring attention	.....	342
		—
No. of Houses as per "B"	.....	4745



Number of houses and nature of Sanitary Conveniences requiring immediate attention:—

No. of Privy Closets .....	187
No. of Pail Closets .....	71
Houses without separate accommodation ....	183
	<hr/>
	441

The number of Houses dealt with for Sanitary Improvements during the year 1925 is as follows:—

No. of Houses	No. of Midden Closets dispensed with	No. of Middens dispensed with	No. of Pail Closets dispensed with	No. of Fresh W.C.'s built to convert same
870	406	213	182	608

Making an additional closet accommodation of 20 Fresh Water Closets.

#### SUMMARY OF SANITARY PROVISIONS AND CONVERSIONS.

in each Ward during the year ending 31st Dec., 1925.

Ward	F.W.C's	W.W.C's	Privy Closets	Privy Middens	Pail Closets	Year
East .....	1090	531	63	34	40	1925
	843	532	235	123	95	1924
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	247	1	172	89	45	
	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	
Central .....	1015	507	79	41	1	1925
	824	505	208	113	61	1924
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	191	2	129	72	60	
	Increase	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	
West .....	907	412	45	27	30	1925
	737	413	150	81	97	1924
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	
	170	1	105	54	67	
	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	
Total						
Conversions	608	0	406	106	182	1925
	Increase	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	Decrease	
	2	Increase	under the	Factory &	Workshop	Act

To fully realise the work done during the year, in addition to the above, I wish to report the following (31st Dec., 1925) . —

Work in Hand	Plans Approved	Plans Submitted for Approval	Plans in course of Preparation	Total No. of Houses
23	37	14	8	82

These figures are in addition to other work being carried through by direct negotiation between myself and the owners of property on a total number of 260 houses.

Making a total number of houses being dealt with on notice	
by Committee ... ..	82
by Inspector ... ..	178
	<hr/>
Total ... ..	260

## HOUSING.

Number of new houses erected during the year:

(a) Total ... ..	22
(b) As part of a municipal housing scheme .....	20

### 1. Unfit dwelling-houses—

Inspection—(1) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... .. 4124

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations, 1919 ... .. 359

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... .. 3

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation ... .. 3684—8470

### 2. Remedy of Defects without Service of formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers ... .. 3684—3684

### 3. Action under Statutory Powers—

A.—Proceedings under section 28 of the Housing, Town Planning, &c., Act, 1919.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... .. 3

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—

(a) by owners ... ..

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ... .. in hand.

3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declarations by owners of intention to close ... .. 0-- 0

## B.—Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	608
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied :—	
(a) by owners	247
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	361- - 608

## C.—Proceedings under sections 17 and 18 of the Housing, Town Planning, &amp;c., Act, 1909.

(1) Number of representations made with a view to the making of Closing Orders	0
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit	0
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	0
(5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0

## NUISANCES.

Tabular Statement of Inspector of Nuisances for the year ended Dec. 31st. 1925 :—

## “A.”

## Number and Nature of Inspections made.

Dwelling-houses (general inspections)	7637
Cellar Dwellings	0
Back-to-Back Houses	279
Tents, Vans, Sheds, &c.	0
Courts, Yards, Passages	2116
Privy Middens, Earth or Pail Closets	4538
Cesspools	0
House Drainage	2405
Ditches, Watercourses, &c.	0
Offensive Accumulations	2
The Keeping of Animals (P.H.A., 1875, S. 91 (3))	1
Offensive Trades	4
(a) Slaughter-houses (Public)	0
,, (Private)	781
(b) Other Places where Food is produced or sold	2041
Piggeries	591
Dairies	125
Cowsheds	133
Milkshops	464

Factories .. .. .	23
Workshops .. .. .	6
Workplaces .....	1
Outworkers' Premises ... .. .	0
Bakehouses (Overground) ....	159
,, (Underground) ... .. .	0
Common Lodging Houses ... .. .	0
Houses let in Lodgings ... .. .	0
Smoke Observations ... .. .	34
Canal Boats ... .. .	33
Infectious Disease Inquiries and Revisits ... .. .	612
Miscellaneous ... .. .	500
<hr/>	
Total ... ..	22485

### COMMON DEFECTS IN HOUSES.

The chief defects met with in local houses are—(1) dampness, due to absence of damp-proof courses; (2) absence of proper places to store food; (3) defective roofs and damp floors; (4) windows which are unable to be opened; (5) defective drainage and sanitary conveniences, and unpaved yards; (6) defective arrangements for cooking and washing; (7) chimney flues, &c.

#### “B.”

##### Number of Notices served.

Dwelling-houses (general inspections)—Informal ...	76
Privy Middens, Earth or Pail Closets—Statutory ....	191

#### “C.”

##### Result of Service of Notices.

Dwelling houses (general inspections)—Notices complied with ... .. .	76
Privy Middens, Earth or Pail Closets—Notices complied with ... .. .	161
Remaining in hand ... .. .	32
Prosecutions—Instituted ... .. .	0
,, Pending ... .. .	0

### AUTOMATIC FLUSH CLOSETS, &c.

The Automatic Flush closets and Drainage are inspected regularly and reported on to the Sanitary Committee in tabular form.

	Blocked W.C's.	Released Drains.	Gullies Released Houses.	Rooms Disinfected.
January ...	45	68	65	36
February ...	60	93	77	30
March .....	52	84	57	25



April ... ..	70	106	90	28
May ... ..	65	84	64	13
June ... ..	63	87	52	6
July ... ..	108	156	141	3
August .....	151	204	175	5
September...	105	131	98	27
October ...	34	58	52	2
November .	116	178	158	12
December ..	104	126	112	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	937	1375	1141	195

### CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

#### II.—REMOVAL OF HOUSE REFUSE, CLEANSING OF PRIVIES, ASHPITS, Etc.

This department is divided into two sections, as follows:—

No. 1.—House Refuse, Pail Closets, which is removed during the day-time.

No. 2.—Privies, etc., which are emptied during the night-time.

Month	No. of Loads Motor		No. of Loads Motor	No. of Loads	No. of St.
	Nightsoil Labour	Dry Ashes Tons	Pails	Scavenging	Gullies Emptied
January ...	60	260	64	226	2010
February ..	60	254	64	200	2400
March ....	75	325	80	242	2950
April .....	54	290	64	226	2032
May .....	55	265	64	230	2040
June ... ..	60	341	80	236	2036
July ... ..	25	265	56	200	1809
August .....	31	232	60	206	1460
Motor—					
Sept ..	40	230	48	180	2246
October ..	14	193	27	360	1530
November..	43	415	46	210	2990
December...	10	293	32	200	1200
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	527	3363	685	2716	24643

#### III.—STREET SCAVENGING.

The administration of this part is carried out by the Sanitary Department.

Road and street sweeping and the emptying of gullies are

regularly and systematically carried out by means of manual labour and mechanical sweeping brush.

As a result of the increased heavy traffic in recent years from tramways, heavy and speedy motor traction, and other vehicles, mud is attracted to the surface of the streets, due to weight and suction. The result is that the streets are dirtier, and require much more frequent attention, especially in wet weather.

Street gully refuse is carted away with a tumbler cart, either to farmers or the Corporation tip.

During hot or dry weather the streets are watered by means of two patent water sprinkling carts to keep down the dust and cool the streets. At the same time disinfecting fluid is added to the water to prevent immediate putrefaction of horse droppings and other organic matter.

The total superficial area of roads and streets which the Corporation is responsible for amounts to 196,340 square yards.

The total number of gullies in the same is 2010.

The whole surface of these roads and streets is scavenged weekly.

The total number of gullies emptied amounts to 24,543.

### NOTICES.

There are two kinds of notices served from this department, the preliminary or intimation notice, and the statutory or legal notice. The particular kind of notice served depends, of course, upon the circumstances of the case.

The various Acts of Parliament, Orders, etc., under which the aforementioned notices were served are as follows:—

The Public Health Acts, 1875.

The Housing (Town Planning) Act, 1909.

The Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1894.

The Infectious Diseases Notification Act, 1889.

The Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.

The Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshop Order, 1885.

The Tuberculosis Order, 1913.

The Canal Boats Acts, 1877 and 1884.

### THE TOWN'S FOOD SUPPLY.

It is satisfactory to report that little complaint was found necessary concerning the general food supply of the town. The inspection of foodstuffs is a duty which absorbs much time and labour. It is not directed, as some would appear to think, to

one or two particular kinds of food, but includes all articles of food exposed for sale. Of course, milk and meat occupy very prominent places in the list, but they are not the only foodstuffs which require our constant and regular attention. Taken as a whole, food inspection may be said to be divided into two parts:—

- (a) Examinations to show whether diseased or unsound conditions are present;
- (b) For the purpose of detecting fraud by adulteration.

The amount of Food seized and destroyed under the Unsound Food Acts is as follows:—10 cwts. of meat destroyed.

Public Health Department,  
Town Hall, Dukinfield,  
18th March, 1926.

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number and Nature of Premises to be Inspected

Slaughter Houses	Butchers' Shops			Other places where Food is prepared or sold		
No. Licensed	Home Killed	Imported Meat. Cattle killed in private slaughter-houses in other towns	Killed in Abattoirs Manchester	Hams and Bacon	Edible offals and Fats	Totals
6	12	8	3	103	9	141

Total Number of visits from 1st April, 1925, to 31st December, 1925.  
781                                      847                                      1194                                      | 2822

Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders.

Movements and Slaughter.

1st April to 31st December, 1925.

With Licence	Without Licence	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Slaughtered	Stock in Hand
1843	21	0	0	1864	1839	25
358	65	0	0	423	423	0
96		149	341	21	498	13
32		97	93	0	190	
2		36	29	0	65	
4		24	24	1	49	
81		36	52	73	161	
3		24	19	0	43	
2421	86	366	558	2382	3268	38
2507		3306			3306	

Inspections.

No. of Inspections	Previous to Slaughter			During or after Slaughter	Stock in Hand
	Cattle	Sheep	Pigs		
6745	366	558	2382	3401	38
	3306		3439	Total	9567

Yours obediently,

GEO. R. TAYLOR, Inspector.



## SANITATION IN FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

Factories are inspected by us at the instigation of His Majesty's Inspector of Factories.

**WORKSHOPS.**—The supervision of workshops, on the other hand, is part of your Inspector's duty. The difference between a factory and a workshop is that in the former mechanical power is used, while in the latter it is not.

## INFECTION AND DISINFECTION.

The fact that we had notified 54 cases of Scarlet Fever, 27 of Tuberculosis, and 2 of Typhoid Fever, 54 Smallpox, 63 Pneumonia, 87 Chickenpox, 134 measles, a total in all of 407 infectious cases, shows that considerable time had to be devoted to this work. Our method is to fumigate the infected rooms with formaldehyde or sulphurous acid gas, and every house is dealt with according to its requirements.

We have also disinfected 12 Day and Sunday Schools in the Borough at the request of the Local Education Authority. We also pay particular attention to the sanitary conveniences of the Day Schools.

## SMALLPOX.

During the recent outbreak, I wish to report briefly, that the amount of work carried out by this department is as follows:

No. of Patients removed to Hospital	No. of contacts removed to Hospital for Baths and Disinfection	No. of Houses and Bedding Disinfected	No. of Rooms in Houses	
39	218	39	164	
No. of Schools Disinfected including one Chapel	No. of Rooms	No. of Factories and Workshops	No. of Rooms Disinfected in Factories and Workshops	Railway Vans
16	125	4	20	4

Total area disinfected in Factories and Workshops.

Square Feet.

216,126

...

...

...

...

Cubic Feet.

3,220,491

## TOTALS.

	No. of persons Employed.	No. of Machines.
Kenyon's Ltd. ....	104	37
Chadwick's Mill ....	115	74
Astley Mill ....	134	236
Waggon Works ....	1,500	Dining Rooms.
	1,853	347

26/6/25.

I am,

Yours obediently

G. H. TAYLOR.

## ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

The only form of atmospheric pollution in Dukinfield is that brought about by the smoke from mill, factory and dwelling-house chimneys. There is no more need for a sooty atmosphere than for an impure water or milk supply, and it is impossible to distinguish between these as to their importance from a health point of view.

It was not found necessary to take any legal proceedings in this matter during the year. As regards dwelling-houses, it has been found advisable for the police to be instructed to take action against firing of dwelling-house chimneys.

## CANAL BOATS ACTS.

Copy of Report forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT 1925,

Public Health Department,

Town Hall, Dukinfield.

Sir,—I am directed to forward the following report as required by the Canal Boats Acts (1877-1884) for the year ending 31st December, 1925:—

(1) Arrangements for Inspection.

The inspection is carried out by the Sanitary Inspector, Mr. G. H. Taylor, 4, Old Road, Dukinfield. Office address, Town Hall, Dukinfield. The remuneration is included in his salary as Sanitary Inspector.

(2) Visits.

Visits to Canal, 33. Boats inspected 9.

(3) Regulations.

The following regulations have been complied with in every case:—Registration Notification of change of Master, Certification, Marking, Overcrowding, Separation of Sexes, Cleanliness, Ventilation, Painting, Provision of Water Casks, Removal of Bilge Water, Notification of Infectious Diseases, Admittance of Inspector.

(4 to 7) Nil.

(8 and 9) Do not apply.

I am, yours obediently,

G. H. TAYLOR, Inspector.

(Forwarded 14/1/26 to)—

Ministry of Health, Whitehall Place, London.

## BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

I have to report that the total number of cattle for dairy purposes, and pigs, is as follows (details taken on November 8th, 1925).

	Cattle.	Pigs.
Farms .....	299 ... ..	44
Householders .....	— ... ..	422
	<hr/> 299	<hr/> 466
	<hr/>	<hr/>

For your information I beg to furnish the following particulars:—

Farm.		Householders.	Total.	Dates.	
Cattle.	Pigs.	Pigs.	Pigs.		
358	133	377	510	8th	Nov. 1914.
320	47	376	423		„ 1915.
354	51	336	387		„ 1916.
347	48	179	227		„ 1917.
328	67	202	269		„ 1918.
291	74	342	416		„ 1919.
289	100	488	588		„ 1920.
292	109	618	743		„ 1921.
280	109	468	577		„ 1922.
275	105	453	558		„ 1923.
285	101	452	553		„ 1924.
299	44	422	466		„ 1925.

Taking the year 1914 as our basis of calculation, we obtain the following approximate results:—

Farm.		Householders	Total	Dates.	
Cattle.	Pigs.	Pigs.	Pigs.		
Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.		
100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	8th	Nov. 1914
89.40	35.35	100.00	83.00		„ 1915
99.00	38.35	89.13	76.00		„ 1916
97.00	36.00	47.50	44.50		„ 1917
91.00	50.40	53.60	52.75		„ 1918
81.28	55.64	99.70	81.50		„ 1919
80.76	75.25	128.44	115.30		„ 1920
81.60	94.00	164.00	145.70		„ 1921
78.35	82.00	124.14	113.14		„ 1922
76.81	79.10	120.16	109.41		„ 1923
79.60	76.00	120.00	108.43		„ 1924
83.52	33.10	112.00	91.37		„ 1925

A careful study of these figures show that the present year on November 8th, we had an increase of Dairy Cattle of 3.92 per cent. from the stock of 1924, and is the largest stock held for the last 7 years. This stock of Dairy Cattle is 16.48 per cent. lower than the basic year of 1914.

The stock of pigs held by farmers this year is the lowest for the past 12 years, viz., 33.10 per cent., the previous lowest was in the years 1915 and 1917, viz., 35.35 per cent. and 36.00 per cent. respectively. The lowest stock of pigs held by householders or the cottagers' pig, was held in the year 1917, viz., 47.50 per cent. The lowest stock of pigs from these combined sources was in the year 1917, viz., 44.50 per cent.

The farmers during the present year have decreased their stock of pigs by 42.90 per cent., and the householders by 8.00 per cent. over the preceeding year.

Decrease from all sources 17.06 per cent. from the preceeding year, and a decrease of 8.63 per cent. over the basic year of 1914.

I am, yours obediently,

G. H. TAYLOR,

Inspector, Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts.

#### IV.—BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

##### DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS ORDER.

Regulations for the carrying out of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885 were adopted by your Authority in 1887. In 1904 further regulations were adopted by your Council on the basis of the model Bye-Laws of the Local Government Board. On the 1st January, 1923, the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922, came into force.

In some cases there is not sufficient air space, and the lighting and ventilation of these buildings could be improved.

I have made 722 visits to the Cowsheds, &c., and prepared a special report for purposes of registration, &c., under the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922. For particulars see M.O.H. Report.

The total number of farms in the district is 14.

No. of Dairies .....	14	No. of Inspections during 1925 ...	125
„ Cowsheds ....	35	„ „ „ „ „	133
„ Milkshops ...	45	„ „ „ „ „	464

The total number of cattle for dairy purposes on November 8th, 1922, was 299,



## WATER SUPPLY.

Eleven out of the fourteen farms are supplied direct from the public mains on the constant system, the remaining three from a private reservoir belonging to the estate, fed by a hydraulic ram and constructed at an elevation sufficient to give a constant supply. The drainage is very satisfactory.

The following figures may be of interest to you:—

Number of Farms in the district .....	14
„ Dairy Cattle „ .....	299
„ Pig Keepers „ .....	37
„ Pigs „ .....	466

These figures represent the stock in the district on November 8th, 1925.

## THE MILK AND DAIRIES (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1922.

This Act, which except where otherwise expressly provided, came into operation on the 1st September, 1922, requires the Local Authority to keep a Register of Persons carrying on the Trade of Retail Purveyors of Milk and a separate Register of Wholesale Traders and Producers who do not sell milk by Retail.

Sub-sections (1) and (2) of Section 2 of the Act set out below apply to Retail Purveyors of Milk.

Section 2.—(1) Any Local Authority by whom a register of purveyors of milk is kept under or in pursuance of any enactment in that behalf, may, if they are satisfied **that the public health** is or is likely to be endangered by any act or default of any person who is registered or **who** seeks to be registered therein as a retail purveyor of milk, in relation to the quality, storage or distribution of milk, serve upon him a notice to appear before them not less than seven days after the date of the notice to show cause why the Local Authority should not, for reasons to be specified in the notice, refuse to register him or remove him from the register, as the case may be, either absolutely or in respect of any specified premises, and if he fails to **show** cause to their satisfaction accordingly they may refuse to register him or **remove** him from the register, as the case may be.

(2) **The court before** whom any person registered as a purveyor of milk is convicted of any offence under this Act, or any other enactment relating to milk, and dairies, or any order or regulations made thereunder, may, on the application of the Local Authority, in addition to any other penalty, order the

removal from the register of the person so convicted either absolutely or in respect of any specified premises for such period as the court may think fit.

Any legislation dealing with foods, food-stuffs, or supplies is of an interesting nature. In this report I can only touch upon a few general points.

This Act, in conjunction with the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885-1886, places a great responsibility upon the Local Authority in the production, quality, storage and distribution of a food supply. When you take into consideration the nature of milk, its high nutritive value, its easy sophistication and contamination, its fertile media for bacterial growth, the careless methods adopted in its storage and distribution, you are confronted with the fact that it needs clean hands and strong heads in its administrators, it also requires wisdom and comprehension amongst the governed.

#### PRODUCTION.

Obviously depends upon the extent of observance of the particulars contained in the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1886, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, 1885.

Incidentally I may mention that first class farms do not necessarily give first class milk, it requires something more than modern structures and modern conveniences to effect this, one of the most important being the human element, which must enter into the work with a determination to produce at all costs a pure supply, and to see that his herd is composed of none other than healthy stock.

It is necessary that employes and agents be notified of the provisions of Sec. 9, Sub-sec. 1, and 2 and 3, of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act, 1922.

#### QUALITY.

In addition to the general conditions, every Licensee for the sale of milk "Certified," "Grade A (Tuberculin Tested)," "Grade A," and "Pasteurised," is subjected to the conditions set out in Parts I, II, III and IV of the Third Schedule of the Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1922.

Every Licensee for the sale of milk other than those graded under the Acts and Orders of 1922, must satisfy the Local Authority in relation to the quality, storage and distribution, so that it does not and is not likely to endanger the public health.

The present standard of 3 per cent. of butter fats is too low, the average of genuine milk being 3.6 per cent. of butter fats ought

to be made the standard, and any cow in a herd not capable of giving this average should be eliminated from the stock as a milk producer for human consumption.

If the provisions of Secs. 7 to 13 (inclusive) of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order of 1885, Sec. 2 of the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops order of 1899, Sec. 9, Sub-Sec. 1, 2 and 3 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act of 1922 be complied with, then in such cases milk could be produced of sufficient purity to make the grading under the 1922 Act a negligible quantity.

#### STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Next to production these are the most important questions. Upon their observance depends the success or failure of the whole scheme.

To meet the case it will be necessary for each farm to be provided with a—

1. **STERILISING PLANT.**—For milk vessels and milk bottles only. (It should be an offence to sell or offer for sale sterilised milk, as this destroys the vitamins and makes the milk practically valueless.)
2. **STRAINERS AND CLEANSING.**—Of the best Dutch models, containing a pad or medium of prepared cotton wool, not merely a funnel-shaped receiver with a brass sieve at the bottom, or a strainer as used by brewers for straining hops, or cotton cloths.
3. **PASTEURISING PLANT.**—An effective plant, the milk to be held at 145 deg. F to 150 de. F and no more, for thirty minutes.
4. **REFRIGERATOR.**—To suddenly cool the milk from Pasteurising Plant, to at least 50 deg. F.
5. **MILK VESSELS.**—At least a double supply of tightly stoppered, sealed bottles, to be filled direct from the refrigerator plant.
6. **DISTRIBUTION.**—To be carried out by delivery of tightly stoppered, sealed bottles to the public, and the previously supplied bottles received in return.

I have seen the most modern plant for the pasteurising of milk, have their efficiency reduced to a minimum by the careless and short-sighted policy of storing the milk from the refrigerators into large cans, which have their lids removed in the streets in order to measure the quantity, and carried uncovered through the streets, or allowed to stand at street corners, in order to supply their customers. Again the provisions of Sec. 9, Sub-Sec. 1, and 3 of the Milk and Dairies (Amendment) Act of 1922. would be an advantage.



## MILKSHOPS.

To store milk in uncovered earthenware dishes, enamel cans, &c., to allow milk to be sold in shops where other trades are carried on, such as off licensed premises, greengrocery, grocery, mixed business, or petroleum, firelighters, etc., is suicidal, and these persons should, without exception, be refused registration, unless in the future they are prepared to supply genuine milk produced under the foregoing conditions, and sold in bottles or other containers, closed with a tightly fitting cover, suitably sealed and labelled.

## HOUSEHOLDERS.

The recent legislation of the Ministry of Health under the Milk and Dairies (**Consolidation**) 1925, is of far-reaching importance in the production, quality, storage and distribution of a pure food supply, yet to what extent will the effect of such legislation enhance the public health, if in the home other methods differing from those in the Act are administered? It is the will to preserve such purity as required by the Ministry we desire to see; the individual alone can accomplish this.

## CONDENSED MILK.

On August 1st, 1923, new regulations came into operation, and will apply to all condensed milk intended for human consumption, whether produced in the country or imported from abroad. The first will deal with the labelling of tins, and it will be provided that :—

1. Every tin of condensed milk must bear a label specifying its description (*e.g.*, full cream, unsweetened), and stating the equivalent volume of milk (or skimmed milk) contained in the tin.
2. Every tin of condensed skimmed milk must be labelled "Unfit for Babies."
3. The name and address of the manufacturer of the condensed milk must appear on the label.
4. Any instructions as to dilution placed on a tin of condensed milk must be quantitatively accurate.

In the second regulation, which refers to composition, it will be laid down that condensed milk must in future contain not less than the following percentages of milk fat and milk solids :—



Full cream sweetened and unsweetened shall contain 9 per cent. of the original milk fat and 31 per cent. of all milk solids; skimmed unsweetened, 20 per cent. of all milk solids; and skimmed sweetened 26 per cent. all milk solids.

This will prevent the country from being flooded with inferior brands of milk.

## FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE.

### BOARD OF AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

I wish to draw your attention to a little known department of this Committee. I refer to the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, the Markets and Fairs (weighing of cattle) Acts, &c.

This department along with that of the Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops Acts and Orders is under the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The administration is generally carried out by the police, but in Dukinfield it is under the control of the Sanitary Committee.

The Ministry place the movement of cattle, &c., under specified restrictions, which must be complied with, and when I tell you that during the last year we controlled the movement of between 3,000 and 4,000 head of cattle, sheep and pigs, you will be able to form some idea of its magnitude.

The disease, according to Sir Stewart Stockman, is caused by a "filterable" virus which is too small to be seen by the aid even of the highest powers of the microscope, and it can pass through the minute pores of bacterial filters. Its nature is not definitely known, but it is probably bacterial.

### ANIMALS SUBJECT TO THE DISEASE.

Practically all the domestic animals can be infected with Foot and Mouth Disease. Cattle are usually looked upon as more susceptible to the disease than sheep, pigs and goats, but experience in Great Britain during the last few years has shown that, given an outbreak amongst pigs or sheep, the disease spreads as rapidly as in the case of cattle. Horses, dogs and cats have occasionally been known to contract the disease under natural conditions, but they must be considered much less susceptible than cattle, pigs or sheep.

The degree of susceptibility varies considerably even amongst susceptible animals, and it has not infrequently been observed that certain animals appeared to resist infection when their fellows were suffering from the disease.

### INFECTION.

Infection is spread from animal to animal by the fact of the animals being together in stables, or on the pastures or by the hands of milkers, or by the hands, boots or clothes of other attendants. (Another fruitful source by which infection was carried was by the movement of farm servants, &c. Many cases were caused by servants from an infected farm visiting their friends on other premises where stock were kept; by an owner of infected stock visiting other stock owners; or by intercourse between stock owners and others in contact with stock). It may be carried considerable distances on food-stuffs, and through a water supply being contaminated.

When an animal is salivating the threads of saliva and straws contaminated thereby may be blown a considerable distance by the wind, and thus reach other animals, or a water-course from which they drink. The roads along which affected animals have passed, and the waggons in which they have travelled, may remain infective for some time. Rats, fowls, birds, cats, horses and dogs may act as mechanical carriers of infection. It is also conceivable that human beings affected with the disease might convey it to animals. The spread of infection from place to place is most insidious. A good deal of evidence has been collected which goes to show that a human being may, through his clothes, make the clothes of others infective. There is also a considerable amount of evidence that some animals which have recovered from the disease may again become infective to others for a considerable time after recovery. The virus enters the body through the mucus membranes, and probably the commonest method of infection is by way of the alimentary tract.

### MOVEMENT LICENCES.

During this outbreak a commendable feature was introduced, viz., that the licences for movement of stock into or within scheduled districts should be granted by the Local Authority of the place of destination, and countersigned by an Inspector of the Local Authority of the place of origin.

It is important that licences should be immediately delivered up to the Inspector of the Local Authority receiving the cattle, by the licensee, so that an effectual check can be made of the number and nature of the cattle, sheep, or pigs.

It has been suggested that the present regulations are deficient in that they do not regulate the movement of fodder, litter, manure, etc., out of a scheduled district. The rules for the infected place provide that nothing shall be moved therefrom except with the permission of an Inspector, and, if the proposed destination is in the district of another Local Authority, with the consent of that Local Authority. The control of slaughter-house offal in scheduled districts appears to be very desirable. Many outbreaks have been caused by offal, especially where no supervision was exercised over its **distribution**. There is always the possibility of the reception at slaughter-houses and abattoirs in scheduled districts of an animal in the infective stages—this contingency is by no means a remote one—and the unrestricted distribution of offal to pig keepers and others in the vicinity may be the cause of the dissemination of disease.

The risks entailed are diminished where premises are well constructed and under capable and effective supervision, but it is recommended that in no case should slaughter-house offal be permitted to be removed out of a scheduled district. The occupiers of abattoirs and slaughter-houses should, moreover, be required to keep a record of the premises to which offal is distributed in order to facilitate tracing, should disease be found to exist at a later date in the abattoir. This source of infection is admittedly difficult to deal with, but it should be treated as one of primary importance.

The washings from slaughter-houses may also become contaminated, and may find their way to streams, &c., to which cattle have access, and whilst the risk of infection being conveyed in this manner is remote, it does undoubtedly exist, the Local Authority should insist upon a plentiful use of disinfectants.

The use of private slaughter-houses—especially those attached to farms or dairies—has been responsible for the spread of disease in many districts. It is very undesirable that in an infected district animals should be permitted to be slaughtered in slaughter-house premises which are occupied in conjunction



with adjacent land on which stock is kept. Further, the use of such slaughter-houses facilitates concealment of diseases and involves grave risk of its spread, but while it may not be practicable entirely to prohibit the use of private slaughter-houses, it is strongly urged that Sanitary Authorities should, in the public interest, refrain from licensing premises which are not so constructed as to permit of their effective disinfection.

I append an Order dated 9th March, 1922, Rule 11 :—

This new rule (Rule 11) includes the prohibition of the use of milk from any diseased or suspected animal for the food of any other animal unless the milk has been boiled or otherwise sterilised. The Orders of the Ministry, it will be observed, do not make any provision for restricting the use of milk from cows on an infected place for the purpose of human consumption. This matter is outside the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and is one for the consideration of the Ministry of and the local Medical Officer of Health. In order, however, that the latter may be in a position to take any action which he decides to be necessary in this connection, a provision has been inserted as an Amendment to Article 1 of the Order of 1895, requiring the Medical Officer of Health to be informed of any report of suspected Foot and Mouth Disease in his district. I am to ask that the Local Authority, immediately on being notified that a report of suspected Foot and Mouth Disease has been confirmed or otherwise by the Ministry, will so inform the local Medical Officer of Health.

Fortunately this department is responsible for the administration of the Contagious Diseases of Animals Acts and Orders, the above notifications are obtained direct, and the responsibility of the milk supply in these cases is entirely at the discretion of the Medical Officer of Health.

#### EPIZOOTIC ABORTION, 1922.

31st July, 1922.

Memorandum to all Local Authorities in Great Britain.

Diseases of Animals Act, 1894-1914.

The object of the Order is to extend the provisions of Article 4 of the Order of 1921 (Prohibiting the Turning Out on Common or Unfenced Land, or of Grazing on Highways), in order to



meet representations which have been received to the effect that the prohibition contained therein should also extend to the sending of any cow or heifer (which, to the owner's knowledge or according to information furnished to him, has calved prematurely within the previous two months) to any premises whether enclosed or unenclosed on which there are animals other than those belonging to the owner of the cow or heifer in question. The opportunity has also been taken of defining Epizootic Abortion of Bovine Animals as a disease for the purposes of Sections 43 (Police) and 44 (General Administrative Provisions) of the Diseases of Animals Act of 1894.

The provisions of this Memorandum were circulated to all persons engaged in Agriculture under your Authority.

## BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

### BOROUGH OF DUKINFIELD.

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894 TO 1925.

#### TUBERCULOSIS ORDER, 1925.

#### *Notice to Stockowners, Veterinary Surgeons, and others.*

Notice is hereby given that the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries has made the above Order of which the following is a copy :—

#### INTERPRETATION.

##### 1.—In this Order—

“ The Act of 1924 ” means the Diseases of Animals Act, 1894.

“ The Minister ” and “ The Ministry ” mean respectively the Minister and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

“ Bovine animal ” means a bull, cow, ox, heifer or calf.

“ Cow ” includes a heifer that has calved.

“ Inspector ” includes Veterinary Inspector.

“ Local Authority ” means a Local Authority for the purposes of the Act of 1894.

“ Milk ” includes cream and separated or skimmed milk.

“ Tuberculous emaciation ” means emaciation due to tuberculosis,

Other terms have, where the context so permits, the same meaning and scope as in the Act of 1894.

#### NOTICE OF DISEASE.

2.—(1) Every person having in his possession or under his charge—

- (i) any cow which is, or appears to be, suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder or other chronic disease of the udder; or
- (ii) any bovine animal which is, or appears to be suffering from tuberculous emaciation; or
- (iii) any bovine animal which is suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis shall without avoidable delay give information of the fact to a constable of the police force for the area wherein the animal is, or to an Inspector of the Local Authority, and the constable or Inspector shall forthwith transmit the information to the Local Authority.

(2) The person in possession or having charge of the animal shall forthwith take such steps as are necessary to secure compliance with Article 10 (*Precautions to be adopted with respect to Milk, &c.*) and Article 11 (*Detention and Isolation of Suspected Animals*) of this Order.

#### PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION OF DISEASED ANIMALS.

14.—The landing in Great Britain of an imported animal which is or appears to be suffering from tuberculosis of the udder, indurated udder, or other chronic disease of the udder, or tuberculous emaciation, or giving tuberculous milk, or suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis, is hereby prohibited.

#### REPORTS TO THE MINISTRY.

15.—Every Local Authority and their Inspectors and officers shall send and give to the Ministry such reports, returns, and information as to their proceedings under this Order as the Minister may require.

#### EXTENSION OF CERTAIN SECTIONS OF DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1894.

16.—Tuberculosis shall be a disease for the purposes of Section 5 of the Importation of Animals Act (Session 2), and for

the purposes of the following Sections of the Act of 1894, viz. :

Sections 19 and 20 (*Slaughter in Disease and Compensation Generally*);

Section 43 (*Police*);

Section 44 (*General Administrative Provisions*);

and also for the purposes of all other Sections of that Act containing provisions relative to or consequent on the provisions of those Sections or this Order, including such Sections as relate to offences and legal proceedings.

INFORMATION TO BE GIVEN AS TO CERTAIN ANIMALS  
OR ANIMALS IN CONTACT THEREWITH.

17.—Article 36 of the Animals (Transit and General Order of 1912 (*Information to be given as to Diseased or Suspected Animals or Animals in contact therewith*) shall apply to—

- (i) any cow which is, or is suspected of, suffering from tuberculosis of the udder or giving tuberculous milk; and
- (ii) any bovine animal which is, or is suspected of, suffering from tuberculous emaciation, or which is suffering from a chronic cough and showing definite clinical signs of tuberculosis.

OFFENCES.

18.—(1) Every person who—

- (i) fails to give the notice required by Article 2 or Article 3 of this Order; or
- (ii) fails to comply with any provision of this Order or any notice served thereunder relating to precautions to be adopted with respect to milk or relating to detention, isolation or slaughter of animals; or
- (iii) fails to comply with any notice directing removal of an animal from a market, fairground, sale-yard, or other public or private place where animals are commonly exposed for sale; or
- (iv) fails to cleanse or disinfect any erection which under this Order he is required to cleanse or disinfect; or
- (v) fails to slaughter an animal as required by the conditions of a licence granted under this Order;

shall, according to and in respect of his own acts and defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

(2) If any animal is landed in contravention of this Order, the owner thereof, and the occupier of the place of landing, the person causing, directing or permitting the landing, and the owner and the charterer and the master of the vessel from which the same is landed, shall, each according to and in respect of his own acts or defaults, be deemed guilty of an offence against the Act of 1894.

#### EXTENT.

19.—This Order extends to England and Wales and Scotland.

#### LOCAL AUTHORITY TO ENFORCE ORDER.

20.—The provisions of this Order, except where it is otherwise provided, shall be executed and enforced by the Local Authority.

#### REVOCATION.

21.—The Tuberculosis Order of 1914 is hereby revoked.

#### COMMENCEMENT.

22.—This Order shall come into operation on the first day of September, 1925.

E. BARLOW,  
Town Clerk.

Twenty-three samples of milk have been subjected to the Pathological Institute of the Public Health Department, York Place, Manchester, for examination under the above Order. In only two cases have negative results been obtained. In these two cases four separate samples and two samples of the mixed milk were further subjected to examination at the Institute, when negative results were obtained.

In one case the Veterinary Inspector ordered the slaughter of a cow at the knackers, without previous analysis of the milk; the postmortem examination revealed tuberculosis on the right side of abdominal cavity and mesentary. The lungs and liver very slightly affected.

#### SWINE FEVER.

(Regulation of Movement Order of 1908).

Under the above Order we have issued from this office licences as follows:—



## No. of Licences.

For Slaughter..... 300                      No. of Pigs..... 2287

## SWINE FEVER ORDER, 1911.

Under Art. 4 of the above Order we have four pig dealers on the Register.

The number of registers issued by Local Authority is as follows :—

Pig Dealers—Art. 4 (Part 1) .....	32	excluding farmers.
Castrators—Art. 4 (Part 2) .....	0	
Owners of Boars—Art 4 (Part 3) ...	0	
No. of Farms .....	5	
No. of Pig Keepers .....	32	
		<hr/>
Total .....	37	

The number of pigs in stock, November 8th, 1922, was :—

Farm premises .....	44
Private householders .....	422
	<hr/>
Total .....	466

## CHESHIRE (PARASITIC MANGE) ORDER, 1908.

No case has occurred in this district under the above Order.

The returns to the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have been regularly sent.

## V.—SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

There are six slaughter-houses. A special report has been presented to the Committee. (See M.O.H. Report.)

## VI.—OFFENSIVE TRADES.

We have only one offensive trade in the district, viz., the Gut Scraping Works in Yew Tree Lane.

In conclusion may I say how grateful I am to the Chairman and Members of the Committee for the courtesy extended to me and the conscientious manner in which they have accepted and dealt with my reports,

To those owners of property who have assisted us I am greatly indebted for the improvements in the sanitary arrangements, and hope that during the present year we may merit a continuance of their support. Such work must undoubtedly result in the improved health of the people.

I remain, yours obediently,

GEORGE H. TAYLOR,

Sanitary Office, Town Hall, Dukinfield,  
January 30th, 1925.



